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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 283 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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## The Bombay Chronicle

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

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| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| Half-Yearly ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| Quarterly ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Dec. | VALOJA — | | 20,700 |
| 15th ,, | CHINA — | | 7952 |
| 22nd ,, | KASHMIR — | | 8,963 |
| 29th ,, | DONGOLA — | MONGOLIA* | 16,385 |
| 5th Jan | MANTUA § — | | 10,902 |
| 12th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND X | | 11,430 |
| 19th ,, | PLASSY — | | 7,393 |
| 25th ,, | DONGOLA — | Narkunda* | 16,227 |
| 2nd Feb | DELTA — | | 8,097 |
| 9th ,, | MACEDONIA X | | 11,089 |
| 16th ,, | MALWA § — | | 10,041 |
| 23rd ,, | DONGOLA — | MOLDAVIA* | 16,277 |
| 1st March | MANTUA — | | 10,902 |
| 8th ,, | MOREA X — | | 10,911 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA — | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | DONGOLA † — | MOOLTAN † | 20,700 |
| 29th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 5th April | NALDERA X — | | 15,901 |
| 9th ,, | DEVANHA — | Extra steamer | 8,092 |
| 12th ,, | MALWA — | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | DONGOLA — | MALOJA* — | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA — | | 11,089 |
| 3rd May | PLASSY.. — | CHINA X .. | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, | MANTUA — | | 10,952 |
| 17th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIA* | 16,385 |
| 24th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 31st ,, | PLASSY .. | Narkunda* | 16,227 |

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Dec .. | MARGHA | 8,238 |
| 28th ,, .. | MATIANA | 8,965 |
| 11th Jan. .. | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 25th ,, .. | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |
| 8th Feb. .. | DALGOMA‡ | 5,800 |
| 22nd ,, .. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 7th March | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 21st ,, .. | DUMANA | 8,600 |
| 4th April .. | MANELA | 8,393 |
| 18th ,, .. | MATIANA | 8,965 |
| 2nd May... | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 16th ,, .. | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. &. O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Dec. | SICILIA† | 6,813 |
| 28th ,, | MOREA | 10,911 |
| 15th January | SOUDAN † | 6,696 |
| 25th ,, | NALDERA | 15,906 |
| 21st February | SICILIA † | 6,813 |
| 22nd ,, | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 18th March | SOUDAN † | 6,696 |
| 24th April | SICILIA † | 6,813 |

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Dec. .. | VITA | Karachi via K'war 10 A. M. |
| 6th ,, .. | BANKURA .. | Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports |
| 7th ,, .. | VARSOVA | Busreh via K'chi. |
| 8th ,, .. | CHAKLA | Karachi via K'war. |
| 12th ,, .. | KANDALLA . | East & South Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 198.
Telephone No. 1230

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malacca Maru | M. Tani | 5374 | 21 Nov. | 29 Nov |
| Hakodate Maru | U. Aoki | 5363 | 28 Nov. | 12 Dec. |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6083 | 14 Dec. | 28 Dec. |
| Lima Maru | J. Koshikawa | 7250 | 28 Dec. | 17 Jan |
| Penang Maru | H. Habaki | 5214 | 3 Jan | 17 Jan |

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For | 1st class | 2nd class | European Steerage | 3rd class with food | 3rd class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs |
| Singapore | 330 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 430 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Khandwa |
| Agra | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad | Karachi |
| Ahmedabad City | Lahore |
| Ahmednagar | Larkana |
| Ajmer | Lucknow |
| Akola | Lyallpur |
| Akyab | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Allahabad | Madura |
| Alleppey | Mandalay |
| Ambalia | Mangalore |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam |
| Amritsar | Meerut |
| Bangalore | Moulmein |
| Bareilly | Mooltan |
| Bassein | Mussoorie |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur |
| Benares | Muttra |
| Berhampore | Moradabad |
| Bezwada | Murree, |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore |
| Broach | Nainital |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangunge |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Negapatam |
| Caliout | Nellore |
| Cawnpore | Nowshera |
| Chittagong | Ootacamund |
| Coconada | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Cochin | Patna |
| Coimbatore | Peshawar |
| Colombo | Poona |
| Cuddalore | Poona City |
| Cuddapah | Quetta |
| Cuttack | Rajahmundry |
| Dacca | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Dehradun | Rangoon |
| Darjeeling | Rangpur |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi |
| Dalhousie | Saharanpur |
| Dhulia | Salem |
| Dibrugarh | Sargodha |
| Erode | Secunderabad |
| Ferozepore | Serajgunge |
| Fyzabad | Sholapur |
| Guntur | Sialkot |
| Gwalior | Simla |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Simla (Town Branch) |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Srinagar |
| Hubli | Sukkur |
| Indore | Surat |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tellicherry |
| Jalpaiguri | Tinnevelly |
| Jamshedpur | Trichinopoly |
| Jubbulpore | Trivandrum |
| Jullundur | Tuticorin |
| Kasauli | Ujjain |
| | Vellore |
| | Vizianagram |
| | Vizagaptam |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
E. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Paid-up ..... | 27,27,727 |
| Reserve | Fund ..... | 21,00,400 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cnt | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
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OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
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(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
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(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
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Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Apply.
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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once Pages 200.
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 48 pills Rupees Ten only.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM RAJKOT (Kathiawar), Sole.

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**Every additional word—One Anna.**

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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A R9109

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS to canvass a patent medicine on commission. Apply Post Box No. 283 Bombay.
A R9118

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A 18248

WANTED—A retired Hindu UNDERGRADUATE, who has experience in Charitable Trust affairs to attend for correspondence and accounts for two hours daily. Apply Box No., 9883 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9128

WANTED—For Upper India, a FIRST CLASS SPINNING MASTER, well conversant with Tweedales and Smalleys Plant. Apply immediately stating qualifications and lowest terms acceptable to Box No. 9885 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 18243

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Belgaum.
A R9000.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

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A 18218

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A R9126

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B R9136

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TO BE LET.—Fully Furnished BUNGALOW with Big Compound on the Verge of Sea at Versowa. Phone 4428 or write to Box No. 9877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9112

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

**Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.**

**All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle**

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—New BOILERS, 24 by 6½ by 150 and 26 by 6 by 150 lbs. M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Near Imperial Bank, Fort.
K R9104

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FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. E. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 5 Seater Car, in perfect condition, run 8000 miles, painted upholstered and thoroughly overhauled. Reasonable offer considered. Must sell as owner leaving station. Also one Chevrolet, 5 Seater, 1921 model, in working order, Rs. 1400/- apply immediately to Post Box 618, G.P.O. Bombay.
JA 18242

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STAMPS—XMAS OVERSEAS GIFT PACKET; 75 different good used and unused stamps of the Feudatory States of India at Rs. 2/12. Write for New List. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allanabad.
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R R9116

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S R9131

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P R9094

## PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH VAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

USE Swadeshi best BOOT CREAMS Blac and Brown. INDUSTRIAL WORKS Beawar.
T R9087

EUROPEAN MARGARINE BUTTER is made from pure renned Coconut Oil and Milk. You can produce similar excellent table butter at As. 10 per lb. by churning COCOGEM in cold freshly soured milk. The TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T19 17644

A BOON.—Don't forget to order for our well-known K. C. L. WOOLLEN RUGS in charming patterns made out of pure Persian Wool, worth any day Rs. 25. Now sold for Rs. 12-8-0. If not found satisfactory may be returned:—KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18251

COINS ARE MADE IN THE MINT But actually money is made by making purchases at the Right Places. Don't delay. Buy one of our K. C. L. WOOLLEN RUG in charming patterns, nice and soft size 90 x 60" Price only Rs. 12-8-0. First come first served THE KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, LIMITED, Herbal, BANGALORE.
T 18253

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

ADVICE—We advise our Friends to Count twice before they pay. We are offering our well-known K.C.L. RUGS made out of pure Persian Wool in most charming patterns for only Rs. 12-8-0 each, which is worth Rs. 25/- any day and we guarantee to take back the rugs if not found satisfactory:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., HEBBAL, BANGALORE.
T 18252

FOR SALE—ALUMINIUM TABLOIDS MEDICINE CHEST by Burroughs Wellcome and Co., fitted with feather weight unbreakable phials, containing large assortment of Tabloids most commonly needed, as well as First-Aid Dressings, Minor Medical and Surgical appliances, etc., Price Rs. 250/- Most useful as a family medicine chest and indispensible for travellers and motorists. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Queen's Road, Bombay.
T R9075

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
**MALARIAL FEVER**
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
**"NEOCURO"**
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

COMPLETE FURNITURE, Science apparatus, and library books of High School offered for sale. Terms reasonable. Write D. M. MUNSHI, Nadiad.
T R9135

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour muffler 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9130

XMAS.—Our K. C. L. RUGS will make a GRAND XMAS PRESENT; only Rs. 12-8-0 if not approved may be returned. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.
T 18249

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use, It Is A Boon. For Dealers It Is A Profitable Line. Apply S. EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St. Madras.
T R9064

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF.—Here! We suggest the XMAS PRESENT, i.e., one of our all wool TRAVELLING RUGS, priced K.C.L. Rs. 12-8-0 size 90 x 60" in charming patterns. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18250

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ..... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ..... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ..... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly HEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES.
Director and Secretary.
Agents: The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.

### FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 16 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. S. K. Mills Co., Ltd., Sholapur (S. I. P. Railway). 18167

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED for the purchase of 120 HAND-LOOMS, complete with all accessories. Apply to the CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., Post Box No. 73, Cawnpore.
18241

### CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at YEOTMAL under the charge of Mr. H. Douglas.

By Order,
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st December, 1923.
C18246

### SURPLUS ENGINEER STORES.

(MUST BE DISPOSED OF.)

NEW 56 Kilowatt Steam-driven Generating Plant, complete with Battery and Booster; various sizes of small Switch Boards; Electrical Fittings, etc., Centrifugal Pumps; Cast and Wrought Iron Piping and Specials; Bolts and Nuts in great quantities and various sizes; Rim Locks; Minimax Fire Extinguishers; Surgicial Instrument Cabinets and Tables; Willesden Insulating Paper; Iron Spring Bedsteads, and various other Engineer Stores.

Rates just reduced.

Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, NORTHERN COMMAND, R. E. PARK, Lahore Cantonment.
C18181

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Warrants Nos. 702/04, dated 6th November, 1920 for 300 bags Loaf Sugar ex. S. S. "ANGLIER" lodged in the Docks Bonded Warehouse issued to the late M. M. H. Nemazee have been lost and application has been made to the Bombay Port Trust for issue of duplicate.

A. NEMAZEE,
for the Executrix of the Estate of the late M. M. H. Nemazee.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1923.
R9129

### NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20 in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.

DEWAN, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 15th November, 1923.
18196

### MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 50 partly trained ELEPHANTS will be sold by Public Auction at Calicut in the second week of January, 1924 For further particulars apply to B. V RAMIENGAR, Conservator of Forests, Bangalore.
18171

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

### SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the resolution specified below moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd September, 1923, will as declared by the Chairman at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November, 1923, be taken at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1923, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each, and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only, and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 45 per share."

Dated this 26th November, 1923.
NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman.
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C18199

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 20th December 1923 at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1924 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 13th December, 1923 to 27th December, 1923 both days inclusive.
C18240

### NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSEIN MAHOMED MIRZA has been appointed Company's "Representative" at Bombay. All communications to the Company should therefore be addressed to him at 1st. Floor, Dadoo Building No. 44 Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

For the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) N. RAJABALLY,
Managing Agent.
5, Mission Row.
Calcutta, 27th November, 1923.
C182467

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client's son Mr. RUSTOM JAMSHED KHODARAM has no right to do any business in our client's name or on our client's behalf or to deal with any one in our client's name or on our client's behalf. Any person dealing with the said Rustom Jamshed Khodaram in our client's name will do so at his own risk and our client will not be in any way responsible for such dealings.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1923.
MULLA AND MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Jamshed Khodaram Irani.
C18239

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 207 of 1923.

1. MUNCHERSHAW HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court-house on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1923, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Varkas land called "Kankhideli" with messuages, tenements and mango and other trees and shrubs, etc., thereon situate, lying and being at Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 12,282 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 97 and 109, Entry Nos. 44 and 257, Plot No. 72, assessed at Rs. 27-10-0, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the water canal and beyond that by the land belonging to Pandooram Bhaoo Patil and others, on or towards the North by the land of Dr. Cama and Braz Crasto and Zoojia Crast, and on or towards the South by the lands of Kanelin Braz and Dr. Cama and Alice Crast.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 35, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18078

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from AISHABIBI MAHOMEDALI ROGAY.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and five hundred sq. yds or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 36 of the Colaba Reclamation Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the city and island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay together with the building standing thereon bounded on the North east by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate leased to Sorab Kaikhesrao Bhedwar, on the South-East by Wodehouse Road, on the South-West by Fazal Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 25 of the said Estate leased to Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Abvichand and bearing New Survey Nos. 9505 and 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (38) Street No. 59-52 and A Ward No. 225 (38) A Street No. 57A.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1923.
DABHALKER AND JESHTARAM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18127

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARIF AHMED FAZLOODIN CHORGAY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, HAJI EBRAHIM SAHEB YARKER, GULAM MAHOMED SAHEB MALIK, MAHOMED HASON SAHEB DALVI, AHMED SAHEB KALLIANKER and MAHOMED EBRAHIM SAHEB KALOKHAY, the Trustees of the Undria Street Mosque. Any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing at our office in Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate, lying and being at Undria Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1361, New No. 8522, Old Survey No. 2479 and New Survey No. 3945, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 286, Street No. 103-105, and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Undria Street, on or towards the North by the property of Zamuddin bin Mahomed Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property of Koolsumbibi, wife of Amirudin bin Shaik Saheb Palowkar.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.
ANDRADE & CUNHA,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
C18238

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SHIRENBAI BAPUJI DORABJI DARUVALA, TEHMINA PHEROZESHA DUBASH and BANUBAI KAIKUSHROO SETHNA.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by wey of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3882, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pirozbai Sorabji Cowasji Laka, on or towards the West by the property of Sabanally Peerbhai Damji, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Laka.

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KEROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1, and Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by a passage lying between plots bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Pirojshaw Jamsedji Commasariatwalla being another portion of the plot bearing Survey No. 77, and on or towards the South by the land forming a portion of the said Plot No. 77 and now belonging to Nathu Omersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18092

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5186 of 1922.

SHAMJI CHAMPSEY and another...Plaintiffs
vs.
DWARKADAS DEWJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1923, and Judge's Order dated 12th November, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises. Lot No. 1 (Ripon Road property) Sale on Monday, 17th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Lot No. 2 (Ghatcooper-Kerol property) Sale on Tuesday, 18th December, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3882, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pirozbai Sorabji Cowasji Laka, on or towards the West by the property of Sabanally Peerbhai Damji, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Laka.

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KEROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1, and Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by a passage lying between plots bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Pirojshaw Jamsedji Commasariatwalla being another portion of the plot bearing Survey No. 77, and on or towards the South by the land forming a portion of the said Plot No. 77 and now belonging to Nathu Omersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18092

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients Messrs. HAJI SULEMAN HASSAN (Supedlwalla), of Motiwalla Building, Katna Bazaar, Bombay, have come to hear that Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supedlwalla and Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar have purported to draw hundies on our said clients and to borrow money from their constituents on their credit, or to have dealings with them in our clients name.

THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that neither the said Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supedlwalla nor the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar has any authority to draw hundies, on our said clients or to deal with their constituents in their name or to borrow money on their behalf or in their name and that, if any person deals with or gives credit to either of them he will do so entirely at his own risk and that our clients will not in any way be responsible in respect of such dealings or hundies or loans.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of November, 1923.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DEVAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Suleman Hassan.

C18220

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNAJI TRIMBAK DONGRE, late of Bombay, Chitpavan Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort .....Deceased.

Vinayak Krishna Dongre a Medical Practitioner and Dinker Krishna Dongre a Merchant, both of Bombay, Chitpavan Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. JUDAH AND SOLOMON.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
R9123

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## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1923, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S.T) the following:—

By order of the Banks concerned:—
1 Case Suspenders, 2 cases Artificial Flowers, 8 Cases 75 pcs. "Mignon" Typewriters, 1 case "Buell" Chime Model and Single Tone Whistles.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Haridas Liladhar 10 Bundles Asbestos Packings.

By order of the concerned:
A consignment of well-known American "Ingersoll" Watches, viz:—Midget Plain, Wrist Plain Reliance Plain, Junior Plain, Yankee Plain, Wrist Radiolite, Midget Radiolite, Midget Radiolite Eclipse Radiolite, Waterbury Plain and Radiolite, etc.
1 Bale Cotton Yarn.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1923.

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### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RICE MILLS.
AUCTION SALE OF BHIWANDI RICE MILL'S MACHINERY AT BHIWANDI (DISTRICT THANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Bhiwandi Rice Mills at Bhiwandi (District Thana, Bombay) by order of the owner the following machinery of the said factory in one or more convenient lots, such as Funnel, Vice, Six Rice Pounding Machines, 3 Elevators, 3 Sieves, 3 Brush Machineries, 2 English Wooden Polishers, 2 English Stone Polishers, Grinding Mill, Flour Mill, Paddy Dragging Machine, 58 Pullies, 51 Pedishal, Second motion shafting, also several shafting pieces.

Note:—All the above machinery is English and little used and is eminently suitable for Bihar, Orissa and Rangoon Rice Factories.

Detailed list and conditions of sale can be had on application to Mehta and Co., 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1923

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## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises as one lot the following very valuable property consisting of three pieces of land with passages between Viz:—

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate in the south side of Chinchpokli Cross Lane in Ghorupdeo, Mazagaon, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by Chinchpokli Cross Lane, on or towards the East by land bearing New Survey No. 2/3628 in the occupation of the Kaiser-Hind Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., on or towards the South by a private passage beyond which is the land secondly hereinafter described and on the West by a public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid containing by admeasurement 23070 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid beyond which is the piece of land first hereinafter described, on or towards the East by the land bearing New Survey No. 7/3628 in occupation of Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy on or towards the South partly by a private passage beyond which is the land thirty hereinafter described and partly by the property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor bearing New Survey No. 1/3634 and on or towards the West partly by the said property of Muncherji Pollonji Contractor and partly by the said public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land at Ghorupdeo aforesaid bounded on or towards the North by the private passage aforesaid containing by admeasurement 7278 square yards or thereabouts and beyond which is the said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of Venayeek Bhasker Sakalkar bearing New Survey No. 4/3628 and 2/3641 occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital on or towards the South by the property occupied by the Mahratta Plague Hospital and on or towards the West by a public passage.

The above three plots contain an aggregate area of 48113 square yards or thereabouts, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos: E. 11790, 11794, and 11795 and under New Survey No. 8/3620 and Cadastral Survey No. 716, 1/716 and 2/716 of the Mazagaon Division.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of sale and for inspection of the draft lease and the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR TRUCKS AND SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS SPARE PARTS, MACHINERY, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co. Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd next, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Parel Tank Road, behind old Government House, the above Company's motor trucks wichita, Overland (second-hand) motor cars, motor accessories, Stepney wheels, spare parts, machinery, etc., etc.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL, TANK ROAD OPPOSITE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY the 3rd December, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanad land or ground containing by admeasurement 8903.82 square yards situate at Parel Tank Road without the Port of Bombay fronting the Government House in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/14477, New Survey No. 2/2468, Cadastral Survey No. 661 of Parel Sewri Division together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 2524, 2525, 2526 (1), 2526 (2) and 2526 (3), Street Nos. 1218, 1219, 1220, 1220 (A) and 1220 (B) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by property of Bhagwandas Bhagla on the South partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Motiram Moreshwar Talpade on the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on the West by a Public Road called Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHENDI BAZAR (PAREL ROAD).

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys-at-Law Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY the 4th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by auction of the premises the undermentioned property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Behendi Bazar (Parel Road) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 236 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 139, New No. 7453, Old Survey No. 1527, New Survey No. 988 and Cadastral Survey No. 3407 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8052 and Street Nos. 276, 278 and 280 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazar Road, (Parel Road), on or towards the West by Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the South by the house of Tyabji Ebrahim Reshamwalla and on or towards the North by the house of Fakiri Nanabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at 121 Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PROCTOR STREET, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for Hr. Hiralal Bakhordas, Receiver in suit No. 418 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuages or tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road in Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6101.16 Square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 216 New No.1676, old survey No.23 New Survey No.7359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1805 (1) 1684 Street No.1 and 1 Lamington Road and D ward Nos. 1805 (2) 1685 Street Nos. 2, 3 and 5 and bounded as follows:— on or towards the North by he property of the Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd., on or towards the East by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the west by Proctor Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd December, 1923.

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## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 TONS WHEAT WHITE KARACHI BUNGLA.

By the order of Messrs. Kalli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the following buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Kalli Bros. Godown at Dana Bunder K. Lane, Pile No. 7, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co.
50 Tons Wheat White Karachi Bungla as per Delivery Order No. 1209.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Lalji Gunpat:—
50 Tons Wheat White Karachi Bungla as per Delivery order No. 1207/1208.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Karsondas Meghji:—
25 Tons Wheat White Karachi Bungla as per Delivery Order No. 1202.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1923.

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### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd and TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1923, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., etc., consisting of India Rubber Scrap, drums kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron; old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old, wood, locks old, sleepers transverse, bridge work, iron scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

About 56,402 pieces new tie bars 69-82 lbs. for pot sleepers and one lot of old girders and machinery, lying at the Coy.'s Wharf, Colaba, may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this material will be sold at Coy.'s Store Depot, Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent., on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1923.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE"
At 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
In "WANTED A SMILE."

### EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN "HER ONLY WAY"

### EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

### IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT-and-DURING THIS WEEK
The World's Greatest Film Spectacle
"THEODORA"
First instalment—six parts

It is the greatest of all screen spectacle and a wonderful nightmare of thrills. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before such gorgeous photo-play attempted. The cost exceeded £ 700,000 over 30,000 costumes required, and 25,000 people actually took part in this production.

Be sure to see it—or you will repent

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

### Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Monday 3rd December 1923 at 9 P. M (S. T)
VIDYAHARAN.
Wednesday 5th December 1923 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
MRICHHAKATIK.
Saturday 8th December 1923 at 9 P. M (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
*Proprietors.*—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST END CINEMA

To-Night This Week!
A Two-week Colossal Picture!
THAT HAS COST ONE CRORE FIFTY LAKHS OF RUPEES,

# "THEODORA"

OPENING 6 CHAPTERS THIS WEEK!

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS
"THEODORA"
A WONDERFUL NIGHTMARE OF THRILLS!

Greatest of all screen spectacles Perpetual feast for the eye—Stupendous Settings, Massive and Magnificent—the Marvel of Novels.

"THEODORA"
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE
"THEODORA"

Three years in the making—production cost exceeded £700,000. Twenty gigantic sets reproducing forums, amphitheatres, palaces, pavilions and gardens built of stone, were constructed. Over 30,000 costumes all specially made for this production were required, 25,000 people took part in the production.

"THEODORA"

Positively the greatest spectacle ever screened. "Quo Vadis" and "Cabiria" were great Italian Productions that delighted the millions, but "Theodora" surpasses them in its splendour of setting and richness of detail.

"THEODORA"
(12 Episodes.)

Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET

25000 ACTORS
30000 COSTUMES
3000 HORSES
4 YEARS IN MAKING
GORGEOUS SETS

THE PICTURE COLOSSAL!

# "THEODORA"

OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK!
Exclusive Rights Controlled by Messrs.
J. PEARSON & CO.
Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Strait Settlements and Malay States.
A Comedy and the International News in the Programme
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT THE
# WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

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# NOVELTY CINEMA

The Screen Poem We Promised you!
START RIGHT TO-DAY!
OPENING NINE PARTS THIS WEEK!
STARTS THE GAUMONT SERIAL STORY

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Picture that will forcibly remind you of the great and successful "Judex" Serial.
THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Pathetic Sweet Moral wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS."
A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.
IN TWELVE EPISODES
A Comedy in the Programme
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

# NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

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### Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The Exhibition of the BOMBAY ROOM
Constructed and Decorated by the Staff and Students will be open to the Public
FREE
on Monday, 3rd and Tuesday, 4th Dec. 1923 from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.

### Gandharv Natak Mandali

Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wednesday 5th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
MRUCHAKATIKA.
Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA.
Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager, G. N. M.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# Cinema Majestic

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Star Films Ltd.
SUPER PRODUCTION
CHAMPRAJ HADA

Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.

A Tale of Rajpoot honour and faithfulness of Rajpoot bride bringing Forth in real glory the high standard of friendship and faithfulness that Rajputs held in the Times of Akbar MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED—Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.

IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO DAY OR THIS WEEK
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

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## SUPER-HEATING.

### A NEW SECTIONAL ACCUMULATOR.

Messrs. Daniel Adamson and Co. Ltd., of Dukinfield, near Manchester, who were one of the first firms to make superheaters, have always advocated the principle of the accumulator superheater. As is wellknown, from a strictly scientific point of view, one of the inherent defects of superheating is that the fluctuations in the demand for steam, very violent in many industries using boiling or process steam, do not coincide with the variation in the total heat content of the flue gases. That is to say when a greatly increased volume of steam passes through the superheater from the boiler the fall in temperature of the superheated steam is not counteracted with sufficient speed by the increase in temperature of the flue gases due to the extra firing required to maintain the boiler pressure. Because of this lag, which of course also takes place in the reverse direction, there is always liable to be considerable variation in the temperature of superheat, and Messrs. Adamson's method of minimising this defect is the accumulator superheater, that is the use of a wide tube having a central hollow core of cast iron which stores up heat so as to equalise the variation.

This accumulator principle of superheating is also claimed to have another advantage. One of the chief objects in designing a superheater is of course to obtain maximum efficiency of heat transfer, so that from a theoretical point of view the best principle would be a multiplicity of very small bore steel tubes in order to split the steam up into numerous thin streams. However this is impossible in practice because such tubes would rapidly warp and burn out, in addition to being easily choked by sediment from the steam. Consequently most superheaters are a compromise, say a 1¼-1¼ inches tube, which provides sufficient strength but at a cost of reduced efficiency in heat transfer. In the "Adamson" accumulator superheater the use of a comparatively wide tube with central gilled hollow cast iron core, which splits the steam into 5 thin layers, is claimed to give at the same time increased heat transmission efficiency and great strength.

Messrs. Daniel Adamson's accumulator superheater has hitherto not been of the sectional type, but this is now accomplished in the new "A. B. Sectional" modification. The tubes are made from solid drawn, weldless, mild steel, 4 inches outside diameter and ½ inches thick suspended as usual in the flames and hot gases in the boiler downtake, and coupled to 4 inches diameter nipples, electric welded to the under part of the top headers, by means of a special screwed union joint. This is provided with a heavy octagonal steel nut, which, when screwed up, forced the ends of the superheater tubes which have been staved out by special tools—up against the nipples, a steam-tight joint being made with soft corrugated copper joint ring so as to protect the screw threads from the action of the hotgases.

The two headers are circular, being made from 6" bore solid drawn steel tubing, and both are fitted with flanges bolted on at each end, together with also two 6" branches for inlet and outlet steam connections. One header is also provided with a mild steel steam-tight diaphragm to direct the steam and give a quadruple flow across the path of the downtake gases, whilst the tubes are also staggered to reduce the resistance to the passage of the hot gases.

The whole forms a highly efficient and workmanlike job, which is robust and simple in design, with ample area at every portion so as to reduce internal friction, easy to examine and clean, and with nothing to go wrong. Also, because of the sectional design, it is easy to handle and transport great distances inland, whilst it can, if necessary, be put together actually in the boiler downtake.

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Mr. J. W. Bhore made over charge of the Secretaryship to the High Commissioner on Friday to Sir Edward Cook as an acting appointment. Mr Bhore sails from Liverpool, on December 7th, on his return to duty in the Madras Civil Service. He and Mrs. Bhore were bade farewell at a well-attended dinner, given by the Warden and students of 21 Cromwell Road.—Reuter.

The Associated Press learns from the Frontier, that the Afghan Government have now fulfilled their undertaking in respect of the Barshor and Spinchilla incidents, in which small detachments of regular troops were waylaid and overwhelmed by strong gangs of Wazirs raidin from the Afghan Territory.—A.P.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bankk's buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 557.
PARIS—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 607.
JAPAN—
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 597.
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154‡.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 148‡.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 324.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4 33-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.40.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks. Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

| | London. Dec. 1. |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers | 1/5 5/16 Steady |
| Bar Gold | |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 1/4 Quiet. |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| Bombay Dec 1. | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 3/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 7/32 |
| Dcc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/5 1/2 |
| Fcs. Demand | 555 |
| American Dollars | 324 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 164 |
| Shanghai | 237 |
| Japan | 154 1/2 |
| Singapore | 165 |

Market—Steady.

| London, Nov. 30 | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 54 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 7/16 |
| " " 3 months hence | 32 13/16 |

Closing Tone of silver—Indian Buying Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Note 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/4 |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 2 1/4 |
| Bullion Shipments | £ 54,6 8 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16.58 |
| Christiania | 29.02 |
| Amsterdam | 11.46 |
| Switzerland | 24.91 |
| Belgium Yesterdays. | |
| Athens " | |

| New York, Nov. 30 | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 43312 |

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 81.10 |
| " " " " Germany | |
| " " " " Italy | 10097 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 88 7/8 +1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £ 92 1/8 unchgd |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 | £100 9/16—5 16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | 57 5/8 +1/16 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 42 1/2 unchgd |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | 67 7/8 " |
| Govt. Securities 3% | 58 —1/8 |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan. | 12 3/4 |
| Plantation First Latex crepe Dec. | 14 1/4 |

Tone—Dull.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan | £ 77 5/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan " | 103 |
| 7 per cent. Indian " | 116 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 3/8 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 5/8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 " | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 3/4 |
| Rentes 5 per cent | 25 |

| London. Nov 30 | |
|---|---|
| TIN BLOCK | 236 3/4 |

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12/6.
Bar gold ready. Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/7.

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Bar gold ready s. 94-11.
Silver ready d. 33-7.
Silver forward d. 32-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Buying by Indian bazar caused rise, amounts offering small.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Ready:—25—1—0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Kartak .. .. .. .. .. ..
Magsar 25—0—6 25—2—0 .. 25—2—0
Toji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Ready:— 79—4—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Kartak .. .. .. .. .. ..
Magsar 79—11—0 .. 79—7—0 79—7—0
Toji Mandi.
Kartak ..
Magsar 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported a sharp fall of 52 points in New York futures to-day. The market declined on Wall St. selling and considerable long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 15 points down. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 30th November as follows:—"Liquidation well taken.

Think that market again healthy."

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day for settlement of old contracts with Broach April/May at Rs. 674 easier i.e. Rs. 11 lower than yesterday's closing rate in sympathy with lower advices received from New York, and advanced to Rs. 676. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 665 but again improved to Rs. 672 and finally closed at Rs. 665 at 6 p.m. Fine Oomra opened at Rs. 640 for December/January and dropped to Rs 636 closing at Rs. 637 at 6 p.m. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 630 declined to Rs. 627 and closed at Rs. 627 at 6 p.m. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 550 and closed at Rs. 549.

Our market for ready cotton was quite yesterday and the inquiry was limited to New fine Berars and Khandesh. About 2000 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day no tenders were made against Fine Oomra and F. G. Bengal for December/January delivery

| Liverpool, Nov. 30. | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 12,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 1,000 |
| " Imports | |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans spot fair request | 21.72 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 26.70 |
| New York, 11 a.m. | Jan. 36.70 +30 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | Mar. 36.83 +39 |
| | May 36.98 +46 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Oct. 36.57 |
| " " " " | Jan. 36 64 |

| Liverpool, Dec. 1. To-day's prices. | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. | Jan. 21.31—36 |
| | Mar. 21.30—31 |
| | May 21.10—29 |
| | July 19.53—1,33 |

HONGKONG—

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| Liverpool, Nov. 30 | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Months. | |
| Nov | |
| Dec. | |
| Jan | 21.84+2 |
| Feb. | |
| Mar. | 21.75+2 |
| April | |
| May | 21.52+3 |
| June | |
| July | 20.94 unchgd |
| Aug. | |
| Sept. | |
| Oct. | 17.48+9 |
| Nov. | |
| Egyptians Dec. | 26.07 |
| Jan. | 26.22 |
| Mar. | 26 45 |
| May. | 26.40 |

| Liverpool, Dec. 1. | |
|---|---|
| Future delivery prices:— Months | To-day's Prices. |
| Dec. | |
| Jan. | 21.50—17 |
| Feb. | |
| Mar. | 21.60—11 |
| April | |
| May | 21.27—12 |
| June | |
| July | 20.71—15 |
| Aug. | |
| Sept. | |
| Oct. | 18.15—14 |
| Nov. | 18.75—19 |
| Egyptians Jan. | 25.50 |
| Mar. | 25.75 |
| May. | 25.65 |

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan 99/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1939 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

### SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec 1.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS

Imperial 1379, India 74/8, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Apollo 28/12, By. Cotton 642/8 Bombay Dyeing 935, Century 453/12, Cent. India 542/8, Colaba Land 163/12, Crescent 236/4, Edw. Sassoon 240, Elphistone 51/8, Fazulbhoy 890, Ind. Bleaching 193/12, Ind. Malwa 555, Kastoorchand 225, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1625 Luxmi Cotton 5150, M. Petit 3125, New Great 582/8, New City 340, Pabani 387/8. Pearls 633/12, Phoenix 525, Simplex 360, Standard 1525, Swadeshi 537/8, Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 323/12 B. Burma N. I. 76/4, Bt. Burma Pet 4/7, B. Tramway 92/8, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 16, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd. 215, New India 16, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 110, Tata Hydro 710 and Scindia Steam 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 19 1/8 |
| Hongkong | " 124 |
| National | " 43 1/4 |
| Eastern | " 5 1/4 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | " 12 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Liverpool, Nov. 30. Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 21.65—16 |
| Jan. | 21.67—15 |
| Feb. | 21.61—14 |
| Mar. | 21.61—12 |
| April | 21.45—10 |
| May | 21.39—10 |
| June | 21.17— 8 |
| July | 20.86— 8 |
| Aug. | 19. 9— 1 |
| Sept. | 18.06—10 |
| Oct. | 17.29 —19 |
| Nov. | 16.94—10 |
| Dec. | 16.84— |

Tone.—Quiet

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| Liverpool, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 14.40 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.80 |
| " " Fine | 14.20 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good | 15.60 |
| " " Fully Good | 15.10 |
| " " Fine | 16.60 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | 18.20 |
| " " Fully Good | 18.60 |
| " " Fine | 19.00 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good | 14.30 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.70 |
| " " Fine | 14.10 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| Liverpool, Nov, 30, To-day's Prices. Months. | |
|---|---|
| November | |
| December | 25.81—31 |
| January | 25.96—26 |
| February | 26.05—25 |
| March | 26.15—25 |
| April | 26.20—25 |
| May | 26.20—25 |
| June | 26.18—25 |
| July | 26.15—25 |
| August | 26.15—25 |
| September | 25.70—70 |
| October | 25.20—43 |
| November | 23.95—20 |

Manchester Stiff—active demand.

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

| New York, Dec 1. To-day's prices. | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York, | Jan. 35.45+35 |
| | Mar. 36.7+54 |
| | May 36.88+43 |
| | July 35.88+33 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

| New York Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | Bs.298,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 86,000 |
| " " to France and Cont. | 50,000 |
| " " to Japan | 5,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 1050,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 1,242,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

| New York, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports | 111,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 63,000 |
| " " Continent | 11,000 |
| Futures at New York | |
| " " " Jan. | 36.10—52 |
| " " " Mar. | 36.20—50 |
| " " " May. | 36.42—40 |
| " " " July. | 35.55—44 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 37.35—25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 35.75 unchgd |
| Futures " " Jan. | 35.83 +33 |
| " " Mar. | 35.9 +38 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 11 1/16 |
| Silver mined | 64 3/8 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 3,000 |
| " Forwarded | 65,000 |
| " Imports | 83,000 |
| " Stock | 456.000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 45,000 |
| Water Twist | 28 |
| Printers cloth | 49/6 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec, 1.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms. | Rail Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 42 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30 | 41 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bengla | 44 0 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 12 0 | 10 5 0 |
| Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 12 0 | 10 5 0 |
| Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 10 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 6 0 | 13 14 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 82 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 78 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 74 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 72 0 0 | 13 14 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 14 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 74 0 0 | |
| Mowraseed | 9 4 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Barley | 31 0 0 | |
| Castorseed | 76 0 0 | 15 12 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | 4 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, April/May | 7 0 0 | |
| Linseed, April/May | 12 15 0 | |
| Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan. | 16 0 0 | |

### WHEAT.

| London, Nov, 30. | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers | 43/0 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Cargo | 41/0 |
| AUSTRALIAN N/D Buyers | 45/0 |
| KARACHI BARLEY N/D sellers | 31/6 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Value | 43/9 |
| Tone— | |

### SEEDS.

| London, Nov. 30 | |
|---|---|
| RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton N/D Paid Firm | £ 18 5/8 |
| LINSEED Argentine Dec. Sellers | £ 19 3/8 |
| " J/F Paid Quiet | 16 15/16 |
| LINSEED, Bombay per ton N/D | 23 3/8 |
| Tone—Nominal. | |
| COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D. Sellers | 10 5/8 |
| TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers | £ 18 7/8 |

### JAVA SUGAR

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. nominal | 30/6 |
| Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers | 24/ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers | 24.4 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers | 24.4 |

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The week under review passed with great fluctuations. The highest prices for white Javas November/December shipment on last Saturday was 32/3d and lowst this week was 29s/1d and during the week fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers between 29s/3d to 30s/6d F. B. Harbour dealers have no confidence in high prices and with slight decline from Java prices are reduced by a shilling, in our market. There was no fresh business this week but a good business was done during latter part of last week in White Javas November/December shipment at 30s to 32s/3d and July at 24s/6d to 25s/6d and July/September 24s/3d to 25s Free Bombay Harbour. A small quantity of Beet Sugar was sold for December/January at 29s/6d to 30s/6d F. B. Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta reported unsettled market with small fluctuations and no business. Java reported a quiet market with few buyers and prices declined from 21¼ gilders to 20¼ gilders with small business doing. New crop Javas are reported to have been sold out by trust to the extend of 13,000,000 tons and unsold balance at 4,00,000 tons. Europe and America are reported quiet with small decline. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs 26 eq 36s F B H stocks 75,000 bags.
T M O Nov/Decr 30s F B H
T M O June 25s F B H
T M O July/Sept 24s F B H

### LINSEED.

| London, Nov 30. | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D sellers | £ 22 1/2 |
| " Tone—Quiet but fully firm. | |
| RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net | |
| " Dec. Value | 41 3/8 |
| " Jan./Apl. Value | 38/3 |

### METALS.

| London, Nov. 30. | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 65 3/4 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £ 62 5/16 |
| Copper Braziers | 83 |
| Yellow Metal | 7 3/4 |
| Hard Spelter | 30 |
| Corrugated sheets | £ 19 |

### COPPER.

| Bombay, Dec 1. | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 75 0 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 75 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panch Teka Joint | | 27 8 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 40 0 0 |
| Pat Kalai | | 60 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 20 0 0 |
| German Brass M 3/4 to 1 | | 63 0 0 |
| German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 63 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 62 8 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 72 8 0 |

### METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

| Bombay, per md. | Dec. 1. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Brass, English 3/4 | 67 0 0 |
| Brass 1/ | 65 8 0 |
| Brass 1 1/4 | 65 8 0 |
| Brass 1 1/2 | 65 8 0 |
| Brass 1 3/4 | 65 8 0 |
| Brass 2/ | 65 8 0 |

### FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 13.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 1.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 30-1923,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9707 Bales |
| Wheat | 12172 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 6514 " |
| Rape, etc | 79 " |
| Gingellyseed | 483 " |
| Poppyseed | 357 " |
| Groundnuts | 2987 " |
| Castorseed | 1226 " |
| Rice | 23224 " |
| Myrabollams | 121 " |
| Cottonseed | 17105 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 4503 " |
| Jawar | 2434 " |
| Masur | 494 " |
| Barley | 613 " |
| Bajri | 1538 " |
| Coal | 1016 Tons. |

### MILL-STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The bazar as well as Home prices for Steel Reeds have witnessed a downward tendency the local prices being nearly Rs. 0-3-8 per 100 dents. Home price has been reported to be quiet at 3d CIF Bombay harbour. Cotton Healds changed hands at Rs. 1-13-6, whereas the indenting value is firm at 2½d. It is however, reported from the makers of Healds in England that the upward prices of yarn will naturally force up the prices of Healds too. Bandings of all descriptions have been slowly undergoing a steady rise. Tubular bandings are quoted at Rs. 2/4/0 per lb. whereas other scroll and rim and comb bandings changed hands at Rs. 1/3/0 per lb.

Woollen goods are quiet with no prospect of any immediate rise. Only a Small inquiry was seen in 66 in. Sizing flannel twill, which kept dull at Rs. 4 per yard.

Bobbins have no special features, the only noteworthy feature being that the prices of English Bobbins are steadily declining whereas prices for Japanese Bobbins are slowly advancing, in view of the reduced output in Japan because of the damage done by the last earthquake. The prices are as under:—

Healds Rs. 1/13/6.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8/8/0.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs. 9.

Sizing flannels 66 in. Rs. 4.
Dobby Harness Rs. 25.
Healds wire 9½ Rs. 4.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 23.

Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Conical pirns 5 in. Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth 5 in. Rs. 10.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/4/0.
Card, rim etc., Bandings Rs. 1/3/6.
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2/2/0.
Fillets emery Rs. 0/3/0.

### CHEMICALS.

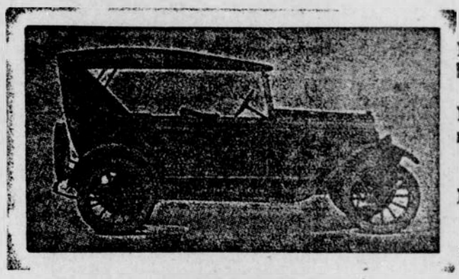
Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following are the closing quotations:—
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent., Rs. 15/12.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 36.
Soda Caustic 98 per cent., Rs. 23.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 1/8.
Soda Washing, Rs. 7/8.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 11.
Soda Hyposulphide, Rs. 14.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 3/8.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 5.
Salt Aniline, As. 12.
Salt Antimony, As. 13.
Potash Chlorate, As. 4/3.
Potash Bichromate, Rs. 48.
Chloride of Zinc, Rs. 28.
Chloride of Magnesium, Rs. 3/8.
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 55.
White Sugar Lead, Rs. 45.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 17/4.
Sulphate of Copper, Rs. 29.
Rosin F, Rs. 13.
Copperas Green, Rs. 4.

Tone and Remarks:—The market continued with the lively features, and the stock-holders have become very cautious before disposing off their holdings. Home offers have continued to be improving still for Continental chemicals. The stocks available from Germany have been rather scarce, and the prices have therefore been brisk. Dutch Farina, Sago Flour, Zinc Chloride, Epsom Salt and Aniline Salt continued with renewed activity. Rosin F, Copperas Green, Chlorate of Potash have slightly improved in demand and prices. Acid acetic glacial kept firm at Re. 0-9-6 per lb. Liquor Ammonia changed hands at Re. 0-12-0 per lb.


"RUGBY"
A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1718.


### LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATION

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

| Bombay, Dec. 2. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 3 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 3 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 3 0 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:— | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Century per lb | 1 8 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Phœnix per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| Longcloth:— x Quality. | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | 1 10 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. | |
| Textile (hand) | 1 8 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1 6 6 |
| Pahelwan | 1 6 6 |
| Hearth Brand | 1 6 6 |
| Saltia:— | |
| Pabancy per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Grey Drill, Century:— | |
| No. 1125 per piece | |
| No. 125 1/2 per piece | |
| Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 10 6 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | |
| Standard per piece | 7 12 0 |
| Phœnix per piece | 7 12 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 7 0 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 8 0 0 |
| Check lb. Grey Drills:— | |
| Pearl per piece | 8 0 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | |
| Textile per piece | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 8 4 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 4 0 |
| Black Check 5 lb:— | |
| Textile per piece | 10 0 0 |
| Spring per piece | |
| E. D. Rachael per piece | 8 12 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | |
| Pearl | 13 12 0 |
| Hindustan | 14 0 0 |

(Continued from column 6.)

tition that is developing it becomes increasingly necessary for British firms to carry stocks in Canada and he also points to advantage which United States salesmen have over British by reason of the extensive advertising in the Dominion which is done by United States manufacturers and exporters.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

Monthly figures specially compiled for this review show that in July last 1,013 motor cars, valued at £167,247 were imported into South Africa, of which nine only, valued at £2,511 came from Great Britain. The United States, on the other hand, supplied no fewer than 596 cars, with a value of £108,784 during the month, and Canada supplied 403, valued at £34,162. In the case of motor cycles, British imports were again predominant. Out of total imports of 198 cycles, 145, valued at £8,497, came from Great Britain and 46, valued at £2,538 from the United States.

## WORLD TRADE AND FINANCE.

### REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

It is pointed out in Canada that the industrial and commercial indices show a surprising power of resistance to such bearish influence as the European situation and the Japanese catastrophe, and this applies to a greater or less extent to practically all the Empire markets. While there is no likelihood of any particular boom, it does seem that the mother-country, if she bestirs herself sufficiently, can expect better business to come her way from the Dominions in the near future. That there is no need to wait in many cases is obvious enough from the large imports that are even now flowing into Australia and Canada, for instance, from the United States, imports that are not beyond the power of this country to supply. An illuminating report drawn up by the British Trade Commissioner at Toronto shows that there is much left to be desired in the British position with respect to trade in Canada and that it will require a general treatment by British firms as a group, differing somewhat from that of the past, in order to change the situation to any marked degree. In view of the firm grip which the United States have on the trade of the Dominion.

### AUSTRALASIA.

A better tone is reported this week from Australian business centres and there is a satisfactory influx of orders, while, as the latest reports have shown, competition has continued active at the wool sales. Unsettled weather continues to affect the soft goods trade, although conditions are better than at the beginning of the year. Business in hardware is proceeding steadily. On the Sydney market sheet lead has advanced in sympathy with firm overseas reports. Notwithstanding the reduced area sown, the wheat crop prospects are satisfactory. Sydney advices state that local representatives of Continental houses are restricting credits in view of the unsatisfactory state of the foreign exchange.

The Victorian Agricultural Department has accepted the tender of the Mirrlees Watson Company, Ltd., Glasgow, for the supply of a new sugar vacuum pan for the Maffra sugar factory at a cost of £3,239.

There should be further opportunities for bridge contracts arising out of the fact that the Victorian and New South Wales Governments have accepted the report of the engineers appointed to recommend sites for four new bridges across the Murray River under the terms of a border railway agreement between the two States. The sites recommended are at Abbotsford, Mildura, Easton and Gonn Crossing. The estimated costs are:—Abbotsford £78,000; Mildura £98,000; Eston £131,000; Gonn Crossing £49,000. The two former bridges would be used for road traffic only, and the two latter for both railway and road traffic.

It is reported from Sydney that New Caledonia has introduced a tariff levying a duty of 75 per cent. on goods, with few exceptions, imported from Australia. The exceptions, comprising biscuits, potatoes, cheese, flour and butter, are subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

### CANADA.

The chief subject of interest in commercial and financial circles in Canada continues to be the British preferential tariff proposals, so far affecting principally fresh fruits, canned salmon, tobacco, honey and fruit juices. While Canadians recognise the uncertainties of the British fiscal situation and are inclined to await actual legislative enactment of the proposals before entering into any market commitments, there is already much discussion regarding the results likely to accrue. Canada's chief competitor in the items affected is the United States and the proposed preference would, of course, give the Dominion a great advantage. The total exports to the mother-country of the preferential items now aggregate approximately nine million dollars annually. The authorities on the different commodities estimate that the preference export trade with the mother-country would be increased by from 50 to 100 per cent.

Quotations on the iron market show a sagging tendency with light buying, but the steel markets are holding firm. There is an excellent demand for export wiring products, especially at the Sydney plant, largely on account of export business to Japan. Considerable export business is also being done with Australia, New Zealand and South America. The Sydney rail mill reports orders on hand ensuring full-time operation until June. The total pig iron production at the mill this year is estimated to show an increase of 136 per cent. compared with last year, while the production of steel ingots is placed at 306,000 tons compared with 159,021 tons last year.

In a report drawn up by Mr. F. Field, the British Trade Commissioner at Toronto, the writer dwells upon the large proportion of Canadian trade that is enjoyed by United States houses. He has prepared an interesting table which shows that the Canadian per capita expenditure on British goods in 1922 was 15.26 dollars as compared with 56.86 dollars per head spent on United States goods. With an increasing population, the total expenditure per head on imported articles has also increased. At the same time the amount spent on British goods has declined slightly over the past ten years, while that on United States goods has increased substantially. Mr. Field urges that in view of the keen compe-

(Continued in column 5.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

**Quadrangular** Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

**Bombay** Students Brotherhood: Public lecture by Mr. K. H. Vakil on "Creative Culture" "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

**Bombay** Presidency Women's Council "At Home" at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to meet Lady Lloyd, 5 p.m.

**Speeches** on "Problem of Kaliparaj, etc." at public meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan to preside.

TUESDAY, December 4.

**Quadrangular** Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

**Quadrangular** Cricket Tournament—Parsees v. Europeans—Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5-15 p.m.

**Opening** of Arts and Crafts Exhibition by Capt. Solomon. New Queens Road, (opp. Charni Road Ry. wicket-gate) 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

**General** meeting of members of Journalists' Association, B. P. Hall, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

**Dec. 3** (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
**Dec. 4** (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m
**Dec. 5** (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
**Dec. 6** (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
**Dec. 7** (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
**Dec. 8** (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
**Dec. 9** (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 0m., Sunset 6h. 1m.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K's steamer "Argun Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 28th inst. and is due to arrive here on 25th Dec. via intermediate ports.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning the 3rd instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) afternoon, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.).

### ANJUMAN-E-MUSLEMIN.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Anjuman will be held to-day (Monday) at 8.30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Minara Masjid Madressa Hall, when all members are requested to be present in time.

### KHADI EXHIBITION.

Under the auspies of the Bhuleshwar Dist. Congress Committee, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Rashtriya Stree Sabha a Khadi Exhibition will be held at Mahajanwadi near the Small Causes Court to-morrow (Tuesday). For ladies from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) and for others from 7 to 10 p.m. All are requested to visit the Exhibition.

### ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be opened by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Arts at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday (the 5th instant) on New Queens Road, next to Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Son, (opposite the Charni Road Railway Wicket Gate.)

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

The G. D. C. C. proposes to start a vigorous campaign in favour of Boycott of British Empire goods. Volunteers will make house to house visits and also move about in railway trains to persuade people to boycott British Empire goods. Those who are desirous to do this work should immediately apply to the Secretaries, (Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi).

### GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations, for the election of two delegates to the I. N. Congress from members of the above Committee duly proposed and seconded should reach the office before Thursday the 6th instant. In the event of a contest polling will take place on Sunday the 9th instant between 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m. at the Committee's office, Goverdhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi.

### THE PROBLEM OF KALIPARAJ.

On behalf of the Social Service League, a public meeting will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. when speeches will be delivered in English, Gujarati and Marathi on the "Problem of the Kaliparaj, Bhil, and other Aboriginal Communities." Dr. Sumant Mehta, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar G. B. Sane (of Baroda), Rangildas Kapadia, Mr. G. B. Trivedi and others will relate their experiences of the work amongst them. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.


## Bombay Racing Season

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—

"TIPSTER" Care of "Bombay Chronicle".

## "GLORIOUS RACE TIPS."

5 Wins and 5 Places. Profits enormous for tips tried and based on sound information. Tips in sealed covers supplied on Race Days for Rs. 5 only. Trial earnestly solicited. Apply 1st Floor, Dadoo Building, Marine Srteet, Fort, Opp. Share Bazar, between 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Tips also available at the Race Course.


# ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS AND BOMBAY INDUSTRIALISTS.

## TO ATTEND AS VISITORS.

The Associated Press understand that the members of the Indian mercantile community of Bombay who had declined the invitation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to attend the Conferences of the Associated Chambers which beigns todays, Monday, have decided to attend as visitors. This decision has been arrived at as a result of a satisfactory explanation having been given by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber and an understanding having been arrived at between the Indian merchants and the Associated Chambers.

## QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

### MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The following team was selected by the Managing Committee of the Islam Gymkhana last night to play against the Hindus on Thursday next:—

1. Mr. K. H. Contractor (capt.) Bombay.
2. Mr. P. B. Irfani Bombay.
3. Mr. C. A. Murad, Bombay.
4. Mr. S. A. Aziz Bombay.
5. Mr. Hasan Shah, Kashmir.
6. Mr. Feroze Khan Kashmir.
7. Mr. Wazir Ahmed, Aligarh.
8. Mr. T. T. Barodawallia, Bombay.
9. Mr. Sheikh Dina, Bombay.
10. Mr. Azim Khana, Ajmere.
11. Mr. Habibullah Khan, Bombay.

RESERVES.

1. Mr. F. A. Lotia Bombay.
2. Mr. S. G. Rasool Bombay.
3. Mr. A. G. Khan, Bombay.

## CRICKET AT ANDHERI.

### MARRIED VS. UNMARRIED.

An interesting cricket match came off on Sunday at the Saraswati Bagh (Kanara Colony) grounds at Andheri when further piquancy was lent to the contest by the fact that the married were ranged against the unmarried. Defeat by a substantial margin of five wickets was the portion of those who have already "taken the leap" and the result was a clear indication of the fact that the side with the greater reserve of staying power won in the end.

The elders getting the first lease of the wicket knocked up 33 runs to which the still free's replied with 20. A slight readjustment of sides was then made going mainly in favour of those who had been last chasing the leather, but the latter next going in, were dismissed for a bare 12 thanks to the deadly bowling of Sanjiv Palekar and Vitya Wagle. The "unmarried" then had things all their way and had practically no difficulty in carrying the day.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

### "THE QUAINTS."

"The Quaints" have always been looked upon as one of the premier companies visiting the East. Their successful run during the last few nights at the Excelsior Theatre clearly shows that they have lost none of their popularity in Bombay. The excellence of their productions is proverbial and the company which Mr. P. B. Salisbury has now brought out surpasses even his former high-class standard.

"The Quaints" opened with "The Nine O'Clock Revue" direct from the Little Theatre, London. Here it proved such a hot favourite that it was continued during the week-end, packed houses being the rule at each performance.

Among this merry band the chief mirth-maker is, as usual, Mr. Salisbury himself. Protesquely garbed, brim full of merry wit and jest, he would provoke the most dismal person to laughter. His song "William the Konk" has been the hit of the show, never failing to bring down the house. Miss Olive Turner found instant favour with her humorous "national" songs. Miss Dorothy James, vivacious and versatile as ever makes a welcome reappe rance while Miss Mavis French and Miss Eila Cameron charm us with dance and song. Mr. George Curzon, Mr. Ernest Melvin and Miss Diana Maxwell, in solo or concerted item, are each artistes of note who have an important part in the evenings entertainment.

The staging is effectively carried out, the varied costumes of the ladies, besides striking a note of novelty which immediately arrests attention, are pretty and pleasing. The scenery, too, is deserving of a word of praise. Much of it was used in the original London production.

"The Quaints" are the big success of the present season. To-night they are staging 'Wanted, A Smile." It can be recommended with every confidence as a top-hole show.

## 6TH NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

### BULLETIN NO. 2.

The dates for the session of the Federation have been now finally fixed. These are the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1923. The proceedings on the opening day will commence at 3 p.m. The offer of presidentship of the Federation was made to and has been kindly accepted by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. A pandal for the meetings of the Federation is being erected on the Gokhale Hall grounds and will be spacious enough to accomodate a large number of people. A special pandal sub-committee has been appointed and is looking after the arrangements connected therewith.

As it is necessary to know in good time the probable number of delegates to be expected from different centres, constituent bodies of the Federation are requested to proceed to the election of delegates without avoidable delay and let the Reception Committee know by the 15th of December 1923 the number of delegates that intend attending the ensuing session of the Federation. It is also requested that information should be furnished as to the number of those wishing to avail themselves of the arrangements made by the Reception Committee for the boarding and lodging of delegates. The number of those living in Indian and European styles should also be mentioned. The daily charges for the boarding and lodging of delegates will be Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 each respectively.

Constituent bodies should also send to the Reception Committee at an early date their suggestions as to the subjects they desire to [illegible] brought up for discussion before the Subjects Committee. These should reach the Reception Committee by the 20th of December 1923 at the latest and should whenever possible, be accompanied by drafts of their resolutions it is intended to propose. All [illegible] such information will be taken into consideration by the special sub-committee appointed by the Reception Committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions for submission to the Subjects Committee.

The minimum fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and Delegation fee Rs. 6.

The Senate of the Punjab University has unanimously decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Literature on Sir Edward Maclagan. (Honoris Causa)

# SIR SURENDRANATH'S DEFEAT.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS IN PANIC.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Indian papers of Calcutta are jubilant over the defeat of Sir Surendranath Banerjee at the Council election while Anglo-Indian Papers expressed sympathy with the Minister. The "Englishman" says, popularity may endure for a season; but when popularity of a personality like Sir Surendranath is unable to sustain him in a political cyclone, what guarantee have Swarajists that their temporary popularity will endure the greater cyclone, that they themselves are brewing.

The "Statan" observes, hardly a consistent supporter of Government has escaped from the wreck, a fact which tells its own tale. The situation now created is very serious, more serious because the verdict is essentially popular.

The "Indian Daily News" says, Sir Surendranath's defeat means his extinction from the polisical world of India unless he unfurls the long folded up Moderate flag with vigour and elects to fight the Swarajists.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" observes that no one who has been associated with the Government has had the least chance of keeping his seat in any open constituency.

The "Bengalee" is glad that the Knight of Barrackpore has at last received his deserts and that public opinion stands revenged and vindicated.

"Forward" remarks, Sir Surendranath was a representative of the pernicious system of diarchy and it was against the diarchy that the voters of Barrackpore registered their votes.

The "New Empire" says, the defeat of Sir Surendranath has drawn marked attention to the political temper of the people. Swarajists in Councils have become a factor to be counted upon. It is the duty of Government to organise well their forces in the Council with the weapon of incessant propaganda.

# AKALI LEADERS TRIAL.

## THE "NATION" AND THE SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 1.

When the Akali leaders' trial was resumed to-day in the court of Mr. P.J. Anderson, th evidence of Dewan Chaman Lall, Managin Agent, the "Nation" Newspapers, Limited Lahore, was continued. The witness said tha out of six directors three persons had paid up their shares. All the six shareholders ha not paid any money apart from one acquire on pronote. He said the six directors were Sardars. Mehtab Singh, Tejasingh, Samundri Bakhshish Singh, Gyani Shersingh, Bhag Sing and Mangal Singh. The witness did not in quire whether that money had been paid out of the Gurdwara Committee's funds. At wit ness' motion a sub-committee of three out of these directors had been formed to control the Sikh religious policy of the paper. Th witness said that in a meeting of the directors, it had been decided to appoint additional directors, provided they paid up shares. He said that Rs. 15,000 was paid by these Sikh directors for their shares. Witness stated that Gurditsingh had been appointed its dummy Editor, as the Punjab Government's policy was one of repression. Bhagat Jaswant Singh, one of the accused, was a canvasser of the "Nation". He said that the "Nation" published the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee's communiques, but he could not produce them. He said everything received from correspondents was destroyed.

Cross-examined by Raizada Bhagat Ram witness stated that he was educated in England for nine years and had an inclination to start a daily paper in India, which he did this year by starting the "Nation" for the purposes of propaganda of his views and no for any pecuniary interests. The 'Nation' was at present running at a loss. He did not know of the attitude of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee's general committe towards that transaction with the "Nation". With the exception of that pranthic sub-committee, the Sikh directors did not interfer in any way with the policy of the "Nation". He said that the increased interest by the paper in the Sikh problems, like Nabh affairs, was due to the pecuniary assistanc of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee. It had not become a purely Sikhs' paper. The paper was not paid any money monthly for publicity of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee. It was not responsible for exciting the Sikhs.

He said that the statement about the "Nation" joining the [illegible] conspiracy was false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raghunath Sahai, the witness stated that the "Nation" had of the interest in the Nabha affair, because [illegible] Jaito arrests of three Congress leaders and in view of the civil disobedience resolution by the Congress at Delhi.

Further cross-examination by both the Counsels has been reserved, as they want to go through certain documents produced in this connection. The case will be heard on Monday.

*(Earlier messages from our own correspondent regarding this famous trial are given on page 10.)*

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Leady Lloyd received a Deputation from the Ruling Princes of the Bombay Presidency at Government House on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Leady Lloyd received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal at Government House on Suday morning.

Her Excellency Leady Lloyd received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Sunday morning.

Lord and Lady Lee and Mdlle: Dufiot arrived at Government House, on Sunday.

# BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

## NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS SCHEME

The Bombay Provincial Volunteer Conference was held on Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Bombay P. C. C. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The objects of the Conference were (1) to elect eleven delegates for the All-India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada to be held on the 20th December and (2) to make suggestions to the All-India Volunteer Conference re: the establishment of a permanent National Volunteer Organization.

At the outset one of the secretaries explained the objects of the Conference and the preliminaries that led to it. Mrs. Naidu then made a stirring speech, at first in Hindi another in English in the course of which she impressed upon the importance of Volunteers and their honourable work. She also remarked that Bombay was the place where the Volunteer movement had originated after the riots in November 1921.

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference:—

Resolution No. 1.:—

Proposed by Mr. Khadilkar.

Seconded by Mr. L. G. Khare.

"That this Conference heartily supports the idea of holding an All-India Volunteer Conference at Conanada during the Congress week with the objects mentioned in Bulletion No.1."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolution No. 2.

Proposed by Mr. Padbidri.

Seconded by Dr. Lathaje.

"That this Conference is of opinion that the All-India Volunteer Conference should prepare a scheme for the organisation of a National Volunteer Corps and submit it immediately to the Congress for adoption."

The main features of the scheme should be as follows:—

1. The Congress should have two Corps: one called the Indian National Volunteer Corps under the Ahmedabad Pledge and another of Congress Guards or National Guards with less rigid terms of enlistment.

2. It shall primatily be the duty of each local Congress organisation to organise its unit of National Volunteers and National Guards.

3. If the local Congress organisations fail to do this, the Provincial Congress Committee concerned shall take the initiative.

4. The unit shall be controlled by Board of members especially appointed by the local Congress Organisations and this Board shall include among others some representatives of the Volunteers.

5. There shall be Provincial Boards to be appointed by the Provincial Congress Committees and a National Board to be appointed by the All-India Congress Committee, to co-ordinate the work of the local and Provincial bodies.

6. Each local board shall provide facilities for the training of the volunteers in physical culture-drill, first-aid, ambulance, swimming, cycling, riding, lathi-play, and other useful accomplishments in accordance with local needs and possibilities and shall arrange regular parades.

7. The volunteers and guards shall be utilised for normal Congress propaganda and also for affording relief to the Distressed, for collecting information useful to the Congress and for local surveys, as the local Boards may direct.

8. Only those of the volunteers that will sign the Ahmedabad Pledge should be allowed to offer Civil Disobedience."

To the above Mr. Deshpande moved the following amendmeat which was seconded by Mr. Sarma:

"That instead of clause 1 in Resolution No. 2, the following be substituted:—

"The membership of the National Volunteer Corps should be open to all Congress members." The amendment was lost.

Mr. Shivam proposed a second amendment re: the modification of the Ahmedabad pledge which was also lost.

Silver medals were then presented to the Nagpur Flag Satyagrahists on behalf of the B. P. C. C. A list of the selected Volunteers for the Cocanada Conference will be published later. A hearty vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

# EDUCATION IN ORISSA.

## AN EXEMPLARY EXPERIMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, Dec. 1.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler arrived here to-day and received addresses from the District Board and the Cuttack Municipality. Replying to the former, he commented upon the educational advancement of the province and pointed out that the Banki Union had been selected for an experiment in free and compulsory education. Government could not embark at once on a provincial programme of free compulsory schools, the financial difficulty, for instance, being obvious. But they were trying a small beginning and if that was made a success, it would help materially.

His Excellency regretted that the district had been stricken by malaria and announced he would supplement the allotment by Rs. 1,000.

# ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The Western depression lies today over Rajputana and is well marked. It has given local rain there with a few falls in west of United Provinces and in Kashmir. Local rain has also fallen in southeast Madras. Agra reports half an inch and Cuddalore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some extension in the United Provinces, Central India and east Punjab.

An Akola message says the Legislative Assembly elections commenced on Saturday, Mr. Aney, President, Swaraj Party is being opposed by one Mr. Namdeo Rao Patel of Akola. Reports from other stations show a very strong support to the Swarajist candidate. (A. P.)

# FAREWELL LETTERS TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

## II

Sir,—To-day you will be going in State to the Town Hall to open the first session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce—And this in spite of the refusal of your prominent Indian Friends to be present at the function! Have you realized, what their non-cooperation means? Did you expect them to be willing instruments of India's humiliation and economic exploitation? Haven't you disappointed them deeply by your active support to these Chambers of Commerce, that have all along opposed India's best interests? How can you claim to be a Friend of India and of Indians, and at the same time act as the Patron of the European Chambers of Commerce? By this single act of yours, you have enabled your best admirers to gauge your real attitude in its true perspective. Need I say, that most of them are disillusioned?

### CORPORATION ADDRESS.

Never in the whole history of civic institutions in India has an Address to the outgoing Governor been opposed tooth and nail; nor were such severe strictures passed on the administration of any other Governor of any province. Your Excellency may not be aware of the various manoeuvres of Mr. Dabholkar, Dr. Sukhia & Co., the narrow majority with which the Resolution was pushed through and the support of the fifteen nominated members! Had the Resolution been moved before the Elections it would have been positively thrown out! And if a single public meeting had been convened, or a general plebiscite had been taken, the opinion would have been against the presentation of an Address. It is now left to you, Sir, to accept an official Address, or an Address that is passed by official vote.

### WOES OF BHAGUR.

When is this poor village going to rest at ease? Her woes commenced from the time you took up your office, five years ago! For four and a half years, these poor villagers kept on petitioning the Collector, the Commissioner, your Excellency, the Viceroy and to the Commander in Chief! They went on Hartal for over seven months! A partial relief was given to them some time in August last. But still they are groaning under certain difficulties. They are made to go to the Devlali Cantonment Authorities for the registration of births and deaths. For criminal cases also they have to go to the Cantonment Magistrate. Both these orders are new and are involving considerable hardship and delay to the poor people. Why not revert to the old procedure whereby the Patil Talati of Bhagur should register births and deaths occurring in the village, and whereby criminal cases were tried by the Dy. Collector or Mamlatdar of Nasik. Sir, will you leave these shores and leave these poor people in indefinite distress?

### VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

The detention of this young poet, lawyer and patriot in jail is most unjustifiable. Vinayak Savarkar has written and told the Government, that he accepted the Reforms, that he was willing to work them, that he had no more faith in violent methods, and that he would work for his country on constitutional lines. In the face of this admission and assurance, it is scarcely fair for any humane Government to let Savarkar rot in gaol. He has suffered long in the Andamans. He should have been released at the time of the Royal Amnesty. Your Government has kept him for five years more! Is Savarkar "unsafe"? Is he likely to disturb "Law and Order"? Why this prejudice? Why any panic? Are you not going to give effect to the Royal Amnesty even on the eve of your retirement? Let us see.

### MEHTA AND KOTHARI.

And when are you going to withdraw the externment orders against Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kothari? Do you think your Government has acted justly or judiciously in this matter Do you think, that its power, position or prestige is enhanced one bit? Need I say, that your action has aroused the opposition of even the erstwhile Loyalists? Is India to be governed for personal power or for the people's benefit? Or is it to be governed in the interests of Scottish traders and English Travellers? Sir, the continuance of the Externment Order does not hurt Mr. Mehta or Mr. Kothari, it hurts the prestige of your Government.

Will you perpetuate this injustice, and all the bitterness associated therewith?

### RAJKOT AND MORVI.

How strange it is, that when your Government has gone out of its way to encroach on the rights of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, you, Sir, have gone all the way to Morvi to pet the Thakore Saheb! The Ruler of Rajkot is enlightened, experienced and popular. The Ruler of Morvi is neither so enlightened, nor so experienced, nor so popular. And yet, the former has incurred the displeasure of your Government, simply because he has invited his brother Princes to a Conference! Whilst the latter is extolled, for he has been so dutiful to you!

### THE "CHRONICLE" AND THE "HINDU".

Never has the Indian Press enjoyed so little Freedom, as under your Government! The "Chronicle's" Editor, Mr. Horniman, was deported! Its security was forfeited! Its columns were censored! Never has a Paper been more persecuted than the "Hindu" of Hyderabad. Eight of its Editors have gone to jail! But the worst development of this Press Policy is the official help given to any officer of the Government, who desires to proceed against a Paper! Is this Freedom of the Press? Is this the changed angle of vision? Is this the first fruit of Reform? Is it just or judicious? Will such a Press Policy ever prove profitable to any Government? Won't it drive discontent deep? Whom will the future Historian of India hold responsible for all this? Amongst the Curzons and the Sydenhans of her history he will include the name of your Excellency Sir George Lloyd.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1.

S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Jalapalaca, Snowden, Puri.
S S Vita Grant, Karachi.

## DEPARTURE.

Dec. 1.

S S Venezia, Hreglet, Trieste.
S S Gudrum Maersk, Neilsen, Bhownagar etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Versova for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Dogra for Java.

S S Versova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Versova 1957 tons, Captain Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapalaca:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaca 2830 tons, Captain Snowden arrived in harbour on Saturday from Puri with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita 1955 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Venezia:—L. Triestino steamer Venezia 4816 tons Captain [illegible] Hreglict sailed from harbour on Saturday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Graciana:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Graciana 2252 tons, Captain J Clark, sailed from harbour of Saturday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Gudrum Maersk:—W and Graham and Company's steamer Gudrum Maersk 3827 tons, Captain O Neilsen sailed from harbour on Saturday for Bhownagar, etc., with same bottom cargo.

## EXPORTS.

Dec. 1.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—23 bales Ind. raw wool, 40 Valabhoy; 100 bales Indian hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co., 130 bales Ind. hemp J P David Sassoon & Co., 50 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co., 270 bales Ind. cotton raw, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 cwt G. Deel secc. G Mangia.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—4000 cwt. Lentils E D Sassoon.

S S Maloja for London:—1 case Granite stones, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 5 cases Exhibits for the British Empire, Controller of Stores B. P. Trust; 2 bales sewri hemp, Shaw Kishan and Co.; 90 cases Persian Lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 cases Fox skin raw, Cox's Shipping Agency; 17 cwt cardomoms, R S Tata and Co. 22 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Navroj.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—10 bales country grey cotton twist and mule, Sassoon J David and Co., 2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Anapt and Co., 1572 cwt linseed oil cake Lukmanji Ebrahimji, 1000 cwt myrabollams, B Damjee.

S S Scindia for Larnaca—4 bales country cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Anglo Colombian for Antwerp:—6 bales Jubbalpore hemp, Shukishan and Co. 4000 cwt. cotton raw Gorio Ltd.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Hull:—4000 cwt. Ind. rape seed Rally Bros.; 4000 cwt Indian ground nut, Rally Bros.

S S Equmont for New York—1000 cwt ground nut oil cake, Birla Bros.; 20 cwt cardomoms, Jeyram Permanand.

S S Equmont for Barcelona:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

E E Equmont for Philadelphia—150 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co., 154 casks Goats skin, Briesker and Co.

S S Venezia for Trieste—55 bales Indian raw cotton, B Gordhandes.

S S Venezia for Venice—440 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Urlana for Genoa—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Prior De Sasore and Co., 330 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 355 bales Ind raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—500 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon; 1500 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp—115 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—2240 cwt ground nut oil cakes Lukmanji Ebrahimji.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam—271 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Recca for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Recca for Ghent:—770 bales Indian cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Altai Maru for Hongkong—103 cases shark fins, M A Mohamad and Sons; 22 cases fish maws, M A Mahomad and Sons; 125 cwt Gum Bhyrabole, A Abdool and Sons; 225 cwt Gum Arabic, H Malsee and Co., 10 cases F. shark fins, A Chagla and Co., 2 cases fish maws, A Chagla and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 250 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Yokkaiche:—50 bales Ind. raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Celebus Maru for Kobe—3500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 2000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan T Cotton Co., 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

Dec. 1.

S S Nippon from Gothenburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co.—450 bundles planed boards, 384 bundles white wood planed boards 456 bales paper, 10 bales Tissue paper, 134 bales newspaper, 34 bales wrapping paper, 115 reels Wrapping paper, 4 cases Tables, 75 bales wood pulps, 690 kegs Nails, 80 packages Nails, 125 cases Nails, 4 cases petroleum bow lamps and spare parts, 65 cases petroleum stoves, 11 cases spare parts of petroleum stoves, 16 cases oil cooking stoves.

From Christiania:—420 kegs nails, 1275 kegs wraught nails, 28 cases fish hoops, 100 bales dry sulphate pulp, 171 bales writing paper, 22 packages writing paper, 215 cases sulphur matches, 159 bales newspaper, 25 cases canned goods, 5 cases condensed cream, 658 cases condensed milk, 25 cases unsweetened condensed milk.

S S Solthang from Colombo. Agents Scindia S N Co.:—50 bundles empty gunnies.

From Rangoon:—10463 bags rice, 4 cases playing cards, 669 pieces teak, 263 bundles teak, 19 cases rubber sheets 1 case cotton.

From Mourmein:—835 pieces J W sleepers, 20689 bags Rice, 96 pieces J W special bridge sleepers.

S S Balsora from Basrah. Agents B I S N Co.:—8497 baskets wet dates, 1237 baskets dry dates, 4193 bags wheat, 198 bags mosh.

From Mohammerah:—543 bags gum, 1 bundles attire, 106 bundles wool, 12 bundles skin, 56 bags skins, 24 bags dry dates, 4 cases dates, 70 bundles drugs, 12 bundles [illegible] 7 bags garlic, 1 bags linseed, 70 cases [illegible] toon Chairs, 1920 bundles wet dates, 1222 baskets wet dates.

From Koweit:—587 bundles wet dates.

From Bushire:—146 bags gum 186 bags [illegible] A Kernels 44 bags almonds, 10 jottas skin, 4 jottas attire.

From Behrain:—24 tins Pearls, 14 empty cylinder, 7 oundles skin.

From Hemgani:—77 bundles shark fins, 1 [illegible]

From B'Abbas:—410 bags resins, 30 bags almonds, 102 cases Figs, 36 bundles wool, 1 bundles specie.

From Muscat:—144 bags dry dates, 467 bags dry dates, 109 crates pomgranate.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1923.
(633rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

## THE SINEWS.

We have said that we hope the Cocanada Congress will give the command for a general advance along the proper lines of Non-Co-operation, a command, which if it is sufficiently peremptory—that is, backed by the unanimous opinion of the Congress—will, we believe, produce the same national enthusiasm which hailed the Non-Co-operation resolution at the Nagpur Congress. Such an advance is to the interest of all parties in the Congress—of the party which has chosen to attack the Councils just as much as any other, since that party's strength depends upon the strength of Non-Co-operation in the country. But no such general advance is possible without a general improvement of the Congress organisation, and that is impossible without an improvement in the Congress finances. The success of the Council-party in the elections was very largely due to the existence of the Congress organisation, which, with all its imperfections, is the best in India. So it cannot be said that in pleading for its maintenance and improvement we are pleading only in the interest of the orthodox Non-Co-operators.

At present, according to authoritative information which has reached us, the whole organisation in some provinces and many districts is on the verge of a complete collapse for lack of funds. This must be a matter of supreme concern for every Congressman; and the first duty of the national representatives when they meet at Cocanada must be to organise a great collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, all parties working for the purpose as one man, since all are alike interested in preserving the Congress organisation throughout the country. No better means for demonstrating to the world the fundamental unity which has lately been obscured by surface differences, than such a general collection for general Congress purposes, could be imagined or devised. If the proposal emanated from the Council-party it would be particularly graceful, and would tend more than anything to remove the suspicion which prevails among some sections of the Non-Co-operators that its leaders care less for the general business of the Congress than for the success of their own venture—an impression to which the objection to the permissive resolution of Delhi and the desire in certain quarters to rescind it are very largely due. For our part, we hope that the Cocanada Congress will give no notice whatsoever to the Delhi resolution or to anything that has happened since Mahatma's imprisonment, but will devote its whole attention to the Congress organisation and the Non-Co-operation programme as Mahatma left it, with a view to making both immediately much more effective than they have been since Mahatma was taken from us.

The Congress organisation is vast, but, considering its size and cumulative effect, it is probably the cheapest organisation to run of any in the world. That is owing to the vast amount of service which is given voluntarily. But voluntary service is not equal to paid service for a fighting organisation, because it is less susceptible of firm control and rigid discipline. Whole-time workers are needed in all districts and whole-time workers should be regularly paid. A first class whole-time worker for the Congress, highly educated and enthusiastic, can be had in many parts of India for the sum of Rs. 25 per month! There should be whole-time officers as well as whole-time men and these should be paid enough to keep them living in a modest way. At present men of high capacity who gave up good posts or lucrative professions for the Congress work are being forced to set up private businesses for the lack of a mere pittance sufficient to enable them to live. Such men will necessarily in the future give most of their attention to the work by which they earn a livelihood, and only in their leisure moments help the Congress work. The loss to the Congress thus will be incalculable; and it only needs a little money to avoid that loss, for the men in question are not money-grabbers, they are ardent patriots whose heart is in the progress of the Non-Co-operation movement. They would not give up working whole-time for the Congress unless absolutely forced to do so by sheer economic necessity. Men cannot be expected to starve, and starving men are not much use as workers. We attach very great importance to this matter of the regular payment of a band of whole-time workers in each Congress district, and also to the promotion of those who have worked voluntarily for years without adequate recognition. The business of the Cocanada Congress is to rouse enthusiasm, the same enthusiasm which we witnessed at Nagpur and Ahmedabad, and have never witnessed since. We believe that it can only be aroused by a display of unanimity. The intrusion of a party quarrel will destroy the chance of it. And so we are trying to call the attention of our readers to the points which all adherents of the Congress have in common, asking them to concentrate their efforts on those points. The maintenance and improvement of the Congress organisation is one of them. The programme of the Non-Co-operation movement is another. And a third, of paramount importance, since it furnishes the means for all the others, is the replenishing of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. We venture to express the hope that the word "Councils" will not be mentioned even once at Cocanada.

## ART AND SWARAJ.

In the exquisite Indian Room which is now being exhibited at the Bombay School of Art the policy of the Bombay Government, which since the first foundation of the School has never quite been forgotten, of aiming at High Art rather than routine instruction, and of placing a real artist at the head of art developments, is fully vindicated. So is the policy of Sir George Lloyd of encouraging the Principal and staff, still more the students, of the School of Art to aim as high as possible. When we were praising the performance of the Life Class or the class of mural painting of the School, the educational critic might quite fairly have replied: "But our School of Art is in the nature of a University! It has other faculties than that of painting, and it cannot be judged on the achievement of one faculty only, which may have been attained at the expense of all the others." But now, in the "Indian Room," is shown the achievement of all departments with the exception of that of architecture, of whose capacity the construction of four square room is obviously no criterion; and the critic is able to note how the enthusiasm of the higher effort of the painters has really permeated and enlivened the whole work of the School. It seems a pity that the School of Architecture did not prepare a separate exhibit, when we believe that the same new vigour would have been noticeable in its work. The reason, we are told, is lack of money. It would appear that when so many crores are being spent upon new Delhi exclusively for the benefit of Englishmen, there is not enough money to provide even the smallest show for Indian architects. But that is by the way. The "Indian Room" is something for Bombay to boast of; and the Bombay Government may take some credit to itself for the fact that work of such a high artistic order has actually been produced in a School which is under its aegis. In fact, if the Government wants *Kudos*, it might reasonably spend some money upon advertising the work of the J. J. School of Art, and securing proper notice for it not only in London, but also in Paris and in Rome. "If the hen did not cluck," says a character in one of Bulwer Lytton's novels, "who would know that she had laid an egg?" Yet we hear that the Indian Room is to be sent to London without anyone particularly interested to explain it; though the Punjab Government, with nothing half so good to show, is sending over the Principal and ten of th students of the Lahore School of Art to look after its exhibits. That too is by the way.

The Governor's farewell visit to the School of Art, which took place on the occasion of the private view on Saturday, was, as it was bound to be, an occasion of real emotion. The keynote of the address presented to His Excellency by the staff and students, which was read out by Mr. Dhurandhar, expressed a gratitude which the recipient of the address has richly earned; and Sir George Lloyd in his reply was equally sincere when he spoke of his especial sympathy for Art and artists, and of the pleasure and "encouragement" (he used the word) which he had derived during his term of office from his association with the School of Art. It is encouraging and refreshing to any man imprisoned generally in convention, to come occasionally into contact with a living, growing force, a real enthusiasm, like that which Captain Solomon's belief in India and His Excellency's sympathy have developed in the J. J. School of Art. The address mentioned the trips to Bijapur and Ajanta, which the students owed to His Excellency's kindness; and Sir George in his reply spoke feelingly of his personal knowledge of the struggles of the students. As we listened we could not help wishing that the same sympathy which the Governor has extended to the struggling Indian Artists, had been extended by him towards all Indians struggling upwards to the light of day. The people of India are highly sensitive. They readily respond to tones of love and sympathy. They are in need of encouragement rather than repression. They have been too much repressed. Suppose the Governor had really sympathised with Non-co-operators, for example, and had shown his sympathy in kindness, what wonders might he not have wrought in his five years of office! He could have left an India worthy of his Indian Room. He could have saved the situation as between the Indians and the British in India. He could have earned the gratitude of every Indian as he earned the gratitude of the staff and students of the J. J. School of Art, by merely showing to them the same kindly aspect of his personality. His protection and patronage of the School of Art, and its magnificent result in fine artistic work, show on one hand that he is capable of championing, and finely championing, a high ideal though unpopular, and on the other that the Indian genius is worth backing against odds. We have nothing but praise for Sir George Lloyd's attitude towards the School of Art, and, in view of palpable results which show the wisdom of that attitude, we hope that it will be henceforth the attitude of Government.

In the concluding portion of his speech on Saturday the Governor once more adjured the wealthy Indians of Bombay to patronise the students of the School and Indian artists generally. He seemed to suggest that their failure to do so was a proof of India's unfitness for Swaraj. We must say that we think the mention of Swaraj in that connection quite unfair. The rich men of Bombay are nearly all Co-operators, denationalised and sycophantic creatures who depend upon the British even for their taste in Art. If Government wishes them to patronise the School of Art we imagine that it has only to issue an order to that effect, or let it be known that such patronage will be remembered when honours come to be distributed, and they will tumble over one another in their hurry to obey. We doubt if His Excellency's work for the School will ever be considered by them as other than an aberration perhaps even a slight derogation (so used are they to despise everything Indian) without such an order. On the other hand, we can assure His Excellency that many thousands of the Indian public do appreciate the work of the School, though none of them are rich enough to "patronise" it; and they are the people who are striving for Swaraj, even as the students of the School of Art were striving for a high ideal in Art when His Excellency first found them, against tremendous difficulties. We would also remind him that this paper has from the first supported his Art policy, whereas the "Times of India" (dear to the Co-operators) has made light of it; and the only Indian gentleman, so far as we know, who has actually placed an order with the School is a Director of this paper and a Non-co-operator, Mr. Tricamdas Dwarkadas. We hope that other Non-co-operators, who have means, will follow his example, if only to make it quite clear to the Governor that it is the opponents of Swaraj, and not the Swarajists, who are deficient in appreciation of the genius of their native land.

# Notes of the Day.

### The English Elections.

We received by last mail a letter from a friend in England, who belongs to the extreme Left Wing of the Labour Party. He speaks of the coming General Election and of Mr. Baldwin's Tariff Reform policy in terms which might have been employed by any one of Mr. Baldwin's own supporters. He is himself a Free Trader by tradition and choice, but he deplores the fact that a matter of such moment to the country should have been pounced on by the Liberal and Labour Parties merely as a yell against the Conservatives, that there has been no attempt to understand the question on the one side, nor intelligibly to explain it on the other. He thinks that many people who, if they understood the true position of the country and Mr. Baldwin's real attitude with regard to it, would vote for the Prime Minister's Tariff Reform proposals, will be led to vote against them by mere party cries, and thus confusion will be worse confounded. In fact his letter is the letter of a patriot, not of a partisan; and represents the element of common-sense which is always lost to sight amid the claptrap of elections. The fact is, we believe—and our correspondent has an inkling of it—that the commercial position of England has been so altered as a result of the war, that some considerable measure of protection is necessary to maintain anything like the pre-war structure of industrialism; and that the reduction of that structure means inevitably the growth of unemployment. Any party in Power will be faced with that necessity, and will have sooner or later, under some name or other, to do that for which Mr. Baldwin now asks the nation's sanction. Just as Mr. Baldwin says: "I am a Free Trader, yet I say this must be done", so would Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald have to say it, in his place, though they might seek to wrap the declaration in some altogether different matter like a pill in jam. In fact a large part of the agitation against Tariff Reform is dishonest, and our Communist correspondent hates dishonesty. He therefore feels some sympathy for Mr. Baldwin if he would only explain his standpoint more intelligibly.'

### Not to the Point.

The following, taken from the "Spectator" in mail week, is a good example of the sort of thing of which our correspondent complains:—

"Mr. Baldwin began by declaring that he had always regarded our fiscal system as one of expediency rather than of principle. No clues could be obtained from the past, because we were living in quite new and strange times. Obviously we were not recovering under Free Trade, and in his opinion foreign countries would never be prevailed upon to lower their prohibitive tariffs against us if we merely went on waiting and seeing. As for the development of Imperial resources, he maintained that raw cotton, sugar and tobacco could be produced to such an extent that we should be independent of all other supplies. 'It is an integral part of my policy to devote a portion of the new revenue to pushing ahead in Empire development as it has never been done before.' He looked forward to the ultimate emergence of an Empire which would have Free Trade inside its borders and would be regarded as one unit and one home."

This is no explanation at all, but an appeal to Imperial sentiment, which, while it may go down with Mr. Baldwin's own supporters, will not convince one honest man in the opposing ranks. The Liberals, whose *forte* is cold statistics, know quite well that every unit of the Empire cares first for its own interest and will demand a *quid pro quo* for all concessions as much as any foreign country. And the Labourites are sick of all tall talk about an Empire which includes such beauty-spots as India, Kenya and South Africa. The real need is England's only—a need which would appeal to every English working-man—and Mr. Baldwin would do well to say so plainly.

### Alcohol and the Nation.

In the "Outlook" in mail week appeared a good review by Stephen Paget of a book called "The Action of Alcohol on Man", which defends the use of alcohol in moderation on the plea that it represses the intellect after excitement. We quote the concluding paragraph:—

"If we are to think of it all from the national standpoint, the intellectuals are the minority. They hardly count when we come to think of the national drink bill. It is not only at meal-times that the nation drinks. Rivers of alcohol are put away daily, not to promote digestion, nor to improve health, nor to conquer shyness. In brief, drink is the habit of drinking; and 'the trade' plays up to this habit. It is poor consolation that many of us are 'neuropaths' who will tend to die out; and it is a far hope to expect much from education, better wages, and the abolition of slums. Doubtless, within this century, things will mend. The book is good justification of the right uses of alcohol; and with this justification we must, for the present, be content. All the same, I envy the total abstainers, and the almost total abstainers. They have got hold of a secret or dodge of the individual life. And their good example is telling on the community."

It is from the national standpoint, surely, that the drink problem should be reviewed. And from that standpoint it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to put up a plausible defence of it, particularly after the success of the American, Russian and Turkish experiments in total prohibition.

### The Reason Why.

Government apologists have failed to justify the illegitimate measure taken to water down our currency and free two million pounds worth of gold in England. What is the purpose of this conversion? They say to enable India to earn interest on sterling securities. The profiteering passion has apparently tempted the Secretary of State to seize our Currency Gold. But Sterling securities, whether British or Colonial, are not the last thing in commercial investment. Why not invest another three millions in P. and O. debentures, Suez Canal scrip or buy shares in the Standard Oil Co? After all, we are subordinating orthodox finance to interest-earning, so let us be smart. They are stable investments according to all human calculations! Then the "Times of India" contends that sterling is as good as gold. Ridiculous, because one of the cunning objects of the deal is to buy sterling cheap and then sell it dear. Special pleading will not go down with the people. If India is to exploit the fluctuations of sterling in this manner, the ultimate loser ought to be Britain and it would be treason to the spirit of all past tradition to fancy such a contingency. The truth of the matter has been divulged by the "Pioneer" which writes:—

"Another result of the sale will be to obviate the shipment of gold from London to India and, to that extent, increase gold shipments to the United States. This will help towards the restoration of sterling to parity in New York and *consequently* towards the stabilising of the rupee exchange. The Government of India look forward to buying back the gold at a profit as sterling approaches parity with gold."

Not another result, but *the* object. That is about the reality of the business, though the term "consequently" is a trifle far-fetched. The sale of Indian gold introduces a prop to the sterling-pound which is now rather embarrassed when "looking the dollar in the face." Instead of our mentors telling us old wives' tales about Currency they ought simply to play Rule Britannia.

# NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

# BOMBAY VINDICATES ITS HONOUR.

## ELECTION HOOLIGANISM.

### LADY CANDIDATE BRUTALLY ATTACKED.

### CHURCHILL'S PESSIMISM RE LIBERAL SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Miss Violet Robertson, the Unionist candidate for St. Rollox, Glasgow, was attacked by hooligans while addressing a meeting in the schoolroom yesterday. She was kicked on the leg, and spat upon repeatedly. She is confined to bed to-day suffering from bruises and shock.

Mr. Hogbin, interviewed on the rowdyism at his meetings said an organised gang which was estimated at three hundred followed him everywhere. Himself and a number of his supporters had been threatened with violence. Viscount Curzon said he had been able to carry on despite persistent interruptions, which he attributed to Communists not Labourites, who repudiated such tactics. Mrs. Hudson Lyall enabled Sir Reginald Blair's meeting at Kennington to continue by jumping on the chairman's table during the uproar and upbraiding the rioters. Mr. H.J. Tennant is now constantly protected by the police in Glasgow.

Mr. Arthur Henderson at Durham said no Co-operative Society, Friendly Society, Trade Union or other concern would be called on to pay a half penny under war debt redemption levy which would apply to individual fortunes only.

A striking speech was made by Mr. Churchill at West Leicester which not only conveyed the impression that the Liberals did not expect to beat the Conservatives but indicated a new Liberal line in the event of defeat. Mr. Churchill assumed even if the Baldwinites were returned they would be in a minority of perhaps five million votes of the electorate. This was due to the absurd, baffling, unfair and confused electoral system. He asserted the Tories had always tried to rule the people on some minority plan, instancing the pocket borough system and the House of Lords veto. It was now a split vote on a triangular election. He declared this minority rule would again be smashed if the Conservatives attempt to carry Protection without a substantial majority of the people.—Reuter.

## MASSEY AS ELECTION AGENT?

### ADVOCATE OF PROTECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Premier Massey, who as a Dominion Premier recently drew Liberal criticism on his head owing to publicly voicing Protectionist views in the course of the present electoral campaign, in a speech at Londonderry said Britain would have to tackle the problem of South American competition with the British. Farmers in South America could at present beat them every time in the meat industry. When European peace was established Britain would have to face greater German competition. Britain's unemployment was due to Free Trade. —Reuter.

## ITALO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

### CHAMBER PASSES DECREE.

**Rome.**—The Chamber has passed decrees bringing into force the preliminary Italo-Russian and the Italo-Ukranian agreements signed in 1921.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE BUDGET.

**Tokyo.**—Owing to the earthquake, expenditure on naval budgets for 1923 and 1924 is reduced by 39 and 41 million yen respectively.—Reuter

## DEATH OF EARL OF LOREBURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Loreburn who was formerly a Lord Chancellor.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS,

The States of Jersey have rejected the Imperial Contribution Committee's report, also the amendment to pay pensions and other charges for which the British taxpayer is now responsible.—Reuter.

The Historic Miskin Manor, the residence of Sir Rhys Williams, Cardiff, has been destroyed by fire. The art treasures and the library are lost.—Reuter.

The appeal of G. Hodgkinson, late Accountant of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, who was recently sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, has been upheld by Mr. Holme, Sessions Judge and the sentence has been reduced by two years. (A. P.)

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

## ART IN INDIA.

### BOMBAY SCHOOL'S WORK.

### GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL VISIT.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd visited the Sir J. J. School of Art on Saturday last at 5-30 p.m. and inspected the Bombay Room constructed and decorated by the students of the school for the British Empire Exhibition. The staff and students of the school took this opportunity of their Excellencies' visit to present an address to his Excellency and a bouquet to her Excellency, on the eve of their impending departure for England.

There was a very large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion. Among those present were, the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Sangli, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Khan Bahadur G. H. Hidayatulla, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Husseinbhay Tyebji, Mr. G. T. Fry and Mr. Gilbert Wiles.

Their Excellencies on arrival were received by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School, and members of the staff, after which their Excellencies were conducted to the Indian Room, which they inspected for a considerable time with keen interest and enthusiasm. After the inspection was over, their Excellencies proceeded to the hall of the school which was tastefully decorated by beautiful paintings and pictures mostly done by the staff and students of the school. After his Excellency had presented his medals for Mural Painting to the selected students, Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar (Headmaster) read out the address to his Excellency, presented on behalf of the students and staff of the school. In the course of the address it was stated:—

"For all the material and moral benefits which have been secured to the school under your Excellency's sympathetic and art-loving administration, we express to your Excellency our deepest and most respectful gratitude. We recognise that the special interest which your Excellency has taken in our welfare has laid down upon us the obligation of meriting it. This we have striven our utmost to do under your Excellency's inspiring personal guidance, and although we realise with profound regret that that guidance is now about to be withdrawn on account of your Excellency's approaching departure we shall endeavour to continue along the course which your Excellency has opened to us and to deserve by our efforts the confidence with which your Excellency has honoured us.

"We pray that your Excellency and her Excellency may ever enjoy the blessings of Providence and assure your Excellencies that wheresoever your path may lead hereafter the memory of your Excellencies' manifold kindnesses and the weighty benefits which your Excellency has laboured to bestow on this institution will ever keep alive a warm and grateful remembrance of your Excellencies in the hearts of the staff and students of the School of Art of Bombay."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the address, said:—

"I have welcomed this opportunity of paying a personal farewell to the staff and students of the School of Art, because I feel that I have acquired in many ways a more intimate acquaintance with their work and their difficulties than has been possible in the case of other educational institutions.

This may have been due to a great extent to the circumstances that the School of Art is more easily accessible than other schools, but I cannot help thinking that it was because you particularly were fighting a disinterested battle for a national and a noble ideal, and because I felt that in that battle you deserved all the sympathy and support that could be given to you.

I think I may claim also, with all respect to the many artists present, that I have some especial sympathy with the artistic temperament. I know the high courage which it displays; I know, for instance, something of the hardship which the winner of the silver medal, Mr. Joshi, has undergone in his devotion to art. And I know also how impatient it is of the restraints and the formulae imposed by what is commonly known as Government red-tape.

No one can fail to admire the former, and I myself, after my experience of the last five years, must confess to the fullest sympathy with the latter.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

I have been strongly convinced, therefore, that the School of Art, in spite of, or perhaps especially because, of its being a Government Institution, needs very careful treatment and especial consideration if its work is to be good: and I have always endeavoured to give it that special consideration. As long as it remains a Government institution, it is impossible to free it entirely from the shackles of Departmental control, but much can be

(Continued on next Page.)

## TRUTH ABOUT "GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT"

### A REACTIONARY, REPRESSIVE REGIME

### PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED

### CITIZENS' EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION

**On Sunday evening a mass meeting was held at the Chowpatty sands to record the Bombay citizens' condemnation of the administration of Sir George Lloyd and to protest against the resolution of the Municipal Corporation for voting addresses to the incoming and outgoing Governors. About 5,000 men gathered there who heard the speeches with rapt attention. There were also several ladies who sat till 8 p.m. and evinced great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Patel spoke for about an hour, and directed his shafts of criticism against those who had voted the addresses to the Governors in spite of public opinion to the contrary. He criticised the administration of the outgoing Governor from the deportation of Mr. Horniman to his latest act in introducing free and compulsory primary education, and proved to the hilt that the claim made by some that the introduction of the Act was one of the greatest achievements of His Excellency was only an eyewash, and pointed out that the Act had prevailed primary education rather than having encouraged or revived it.**

**Mr. B. F. Bharucha too narrated some of the "glorious achievements" of the Governor and the meeting passed the resolution which practically amounted to a vote of censure.**

**Mr. Patel explained that the Nationalist Party was checkmated in protesting at the Apollo Bunder by the new-fangled tactics of the Government in calling only such members of the Corporation as desired to go there.**

Mrs. Naidu who presided on the occasion said they had gathered together that evening for only one purpose, viz., to speak with one voice and protest, and prove to the world that the people of this city condemned the administration of Sir George Lloyd the Governor who happily was leaving India for ever within a few days. It was only recently that by adoption she had become a citizen of the great city of Bombay. There were men who were born and brought up in Bombay who had seen the Governors going and coming, and had studied their administration. She had not that privilege of studying the history of the Governors as others did. Mr. V. J. Patel, she said, would analyse the shortcomings of the Governor with his legal mind and take piece by piece his administration and show to the people whether they should vote an address or not. She would say, however, that as a great Englishman the Governor had betrayed the highest traditions of the British Commonwealth. In the early days of his administration when she was in England, she was told by some friends that in Sir George Lloyd an able Parliamentarian Governor was sent to India, but she found out the truth when she came to India and saw the deportation of an Englishman whose only crime was that he loved India and honoured Indian people. England had lost her young men for the liberty and freedom of men while England's representative in India had trampled underfoot the aspirations of India's liberty and freedom. With the incarceration of the Ali Brothers began a long series of tyranny and though she would not say anything about his achievement of the Reclamation Scheme, she hoped the citizens would authorise her to say that the seven seas would not wipe away that great offence of incarceration of the saintliest man and the embodiment of the soul of India, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. It was like the Jews crucifying the Messiah, and so in the history of Bombay the Governor's name would go as an Englishman nurtured in the tradition of English liberty to have crucified their leader and general and their king, whom all India revered as the saintliest and the greatest man of the world. She then called upon Mr. V.J. Patel to move the resolution.

### MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel then moved the following resolutions which were printed in English, Gujerati and Marathi:—

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its condemnation of the administration of Sir George Lloyd who has, by his reactionary and repressive policy beginning with the deportation of Mr. Horniman and culminating in the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, proved himself to be an enemy of national aspiration.

(2) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay enters its most emphatic protest against the Resolution of the Bombay Corporation voting address to the incoming and outgoing Governors in the name of the citizens of Bombay in open defiance of the clearly expressed public opinion to the contrary and calls upon those members who have voted in favour of those addresses to resign their seats and seek re-election.

"A MATTER OF SHAME AND HUMILIATION."

Mr. Patel said the resolutions were two but as one followed the other, the President had decided to take it as one. It was a matter of great shame and disgrace for the city of Bombay that the Municipal Corporation should present an address to the outgoing Governor and also vote an address of welcome to the incoming Governor. It was a matter of shame and humiliation that the address should be given in the name of the citizens of Bombay. They felt the more when they remembered that the Municipalities in other parts of India were presenting addresses to national leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, and others. The Bombay Corporation has not given any address to the national leaders but were giving an address to a Governor who had imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. It was an irony or fate that the Bombay Corporation should be presenting address to a gentleman who was responsible for the arrest, and prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Shri Sankracharaya, etc. It was matter of some consolation that other Municipalities were giving addresses to national leaders. "Now is it or is it not your wish" he asked, "that the Bombay Corporation should give an address to Sir George Lloyd or Col. Leslie Wilson? (Shouts of "No." "No."

Mr. Patel:—I wish Sir George Lloyd was present here to-day to witness what the people of Bombay thought about him.

A voice:—With what face can he come?

Mr. Patel:—Yes, with what face can he be present to-day. But as a matter of fact he does not want us to be present even at the Apollo Bunder. He does not want to come here and see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, what is spoken about him by the citizens of Bombay. Perhaps you are aware that the Bombay Nationalist Party was seriously considering the question of attending in full force at the Bunder at the Corporation meeting which was going to present an address to him and move an adjournment. Mr. Patel continuing said that the usual procedure so far as they had been able to gather was that the proceedings at the Bunder formed part of the Corporation meeting, and it was signed by the President in the usual way. The members of the Nationalist Party had, therefore, the right of going to that meeting and move an adjournment of the House as a protest against the address, but when they were seriously considering the question of going there in full force to move an adjournment of the House they were so to say, checkmated by a letter which they had received from the Municipal Secretary saying that the invitation cards were to be issued from the Government and that only those who intimated their desire to be present at the Bunder would receive cards. It could not be, therefore, a meeting of the Corporation and no motion of adjournment could be allowed by the President. This fiat meant that the President would not consider that meeting as a meeting of the Corporation, and would not allow any motion of adjournment even if the members of the Nationalist Party went there Sir George Lloyd, therefore, did not want to know as to what the people of Bombay thought about him and what the representatives of the people had to say to him about his administration. The Nationalist Party had, therefore, decided to treat that letter of the Municipal Secretary with the contempt it deserved and would not reply him. The procedure adopted was purely for the purpose of preventing the members of the Nationalist Party to go there and move an adjournment.

THE CHEEK AND AUDACITY OF VOTERS OF ADDRESS.

No one however would prevent them from going to Chowpaty sands and, therefore, they all had not there to record their protest against the presentation of the address to a Governor who had proved himself an enemy of the national aspirations. The conduct of Mr. Mody, the President, and those who voted for the address was worthy of greater condemnation than even the administration of Sir George

(Continued on page 8.)

## SOCIAL SERVICE.

### NEED FOR TRAINING.

### WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

On Saturday at 3 p.m. the All-India Social Workers' Conference held its sessions at the Vanita Vishram Hall under the Presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant. Six draft resolutions were placed before the Conference for discussion which covered a variety of subjects pertaining the social welfare. The first was relating to the University and training for social work, the second regarding the training of volunteer agencies, the third covered the publication of text books while the rest referred to items of less importance such as co-ordination of social work and open space and play grounds. One important resolution that affected the legal rights of the citizens was about the charity organization in which it recommended the different communties to prepare registers of the charitable institutions existing among them.

Prof. P. A. Wadia moved the first resolution which was seconded by Mr. N. M. Joshi running as follows:—

As an aid to better citizenship and in order to give a broader point of view to the professions, this Conference strongly recommends that all Universities should organise general courses of lectures on Community Life and Social Work, in Arts Colleges and in Technical and in Professional Colleges.

It also recommends that the Universities in India should provide in the curricula of Arts Degrees for optional courses in social studies with a view to afford opportunities of theoretical training to social workers.

This Conference further recommends that bodies like Social Service Leagues should make arrangements for providing practical experience in social work for those students of the University who feel drawn to such work.

Mr. Wadia said there was a great need for the training of social workers. In fact every individual man or woman required a change of outlook of human life, a spiritual rebirth which would shift the interest from the isolated individual to the social organization of which he was a member. India was passing through a very critical period as the spirit of Western industrialism was abroad playing havoc with Indian traditions and therefore it was incumbent upon social workers to revive the ideal of social cooperation and social service. Social workers therefore required training to get a larger vision of life and to guard against disappointments He, therefore, urged for University training in sociology, economics etc., so that the course might train young men for the noble work of social welfare.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Prof. Wadia then moved: This Conference recommends that Social Service Leagues and similar institutions should frame helpful syllabuses, hold examinations and grant certificates in order to stimulate study and thought in this direction, should send out workers to take advantage of the existing University facilities for training in Social Science as an aid to social work, should organise courses of lectures in social work, and that it be made the policy of such leagues to train and send out itinerant rural social workers to serve the villages around every city.

Prof. S. N. Pherwani in seconding the resolution, said it was the duty of every individual to do some sort of social work Whether a man be a teacher, a doctor, a pleader or an architect, humanity expected of him social service in one shape or the other. But to fit them to work they required training in social science so that what they learnt in theory be carried out in practice.

Miss Wingate supported the resolution.

Miss Nesbit urged doctors, teachers and all professional men to give their time for social welfare work, stimulate the desire to serve the poor and the unfortunate.

Prof. Geddes said University had been doing its work of imparting education in social science. Its difficulty however was the paucity of men to take advantage of it. Young men in the Arts degree preferred to go to the law course instead of going for the study of social service. Personally he would be glad to meet as well as Prof. Pherwani any such men who wanted training in social science.

Miss Lorimer said there was a great desire among women to share the burden of work in social welfare. They should therefore prepare young girls by training them in home life, social service and citizenship.

Two or three amendments were then placed on this resolution, one from Mr. Savardekar and the other from Prof. Scares and after some discussion an amendment was passed as substantive proposition. The amended resolution which was agreed to ran thus:

This Conference recommends that social service Leagues and similar institutions should suggest lines of approval for study of

(Continued on next Page.)

## FLOOD DISASTER IN ITALY.

### VILLAGES & FACTORIES SWEPT AWAY.

### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Rome.—Owing to torrential rain in the province of Bergamo in northern Italy, the dam on Lake Gleno burst. The waters destroyed villages and swept away factories, bridges and railways. The loss of life is heavy. Hitherto six hundred persons are reported missing.—Reuter.

(Bergamo has considerable manufactures of silks, woollens, and other textiles, fine iron wares &c. and a large trade in griding-stones.)

## DISARMAMENT!

### UNCLE SAM'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Washington.—The Annual report of the Secretary for War declares the Army is not only cut below the vital needs but increased appropriations for national defence will soon be necessary owing to the consumption of war stocks. The total number under military training or in military organisations has decreased since 1921 from 519,000 to 504,000. The Report again recommends an earliest possible increase in the enlisted strength of the regular army from 125,000 to 150,000 and declares that with less isolation than ever before the United States is in a state of unpreparedness comparable only to Germany among the great nations.—Reuter.

## AMERICA AND REPARATIONS.

### NO PARTICIPATION IN RESTRICTED ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Government has informed Mr. James Logan, the American Observer on the Reparations Commission, that it is still unwilling officially to participate in the restricted inquiry, as indicated in the scope of investigation of the two committees created yesterday, although it may agree to be unofficially represented.—Reuter.

## "ENTENTE ONCE MORE CEMENTED."

### FRENCH PRESS GRATIFIED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Newspapers are most pleased at the unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission and declare the Entente is once more cemented. "Oeuvre" says the conciliatory attitude of Sir J. Bradbury is particularly valuable in view of the prospect of an agreement as regards Tangier and Morocco and the Italo-Spanish flirtation. It is noteworthy a semi-official statement says the question of payments from the Ruhr was not discussed because there was a tacit and mutual agreement to avoid any discussion likely to cause conflict of different schools of thought regarding methods.—Reuter.

## NO RESTRICTIONS ON COMMITTEE'S POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—In connection with the Reparation Commission's decision, it is pointed out the terms of reference of the two proposed committees do not contain the restrictions which M. Poincare sought to place on the committee of experts suggested by Britain and which was unacceptable to the United States. Great importance is attached by the Commission to American participation without which it is believed, at least in British quarters that the enquiry will be abortive. All the delegates are most impressed with the urgency of taking steps to check Germany's rush towards financial chaos.—Reuter.

## AMBASSADORS' NOTE.

### GERMANY ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has addressed a note to Germany demanding apology for the recent arrest at Leipzig of the members of the inter-Allied Military Mission and the punishment of the persons responsible.—Reuter.

## GERMAN PAPER BANNED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cologne.—The Rhineland High Commission has suspended the "Kolnische Zeitung" indefinitely. For the first time it is banned in the British zone, although it has been almost continually banned in the France-Belgian zones since the Ruhr occupation.—Reuter.

## ART IN INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

done by care and attention to lighten the weight of these shackles and make them as little irksome as possible.

And this I consider to be especially necessary in the case of the School of Art of Bombay, because ever since its inauguration the Principals, who have been selected, have been working Artists. To my mind that is a most salutary tradition for the School, and it is my earnest hope that future Governments will never depart from it. For I venture to affirm that the practice has been largely responsible for the life that has been breathed into the dead bones of Indian art, so that it is now reviving to exercise and to transmit the inspiration of the great Indian artists of old.

It is possible of course—I speak here subject to correction by your Principal—that the working artist may find his position as a cog in the machinery of Government too cramping and irksome. But I believe, as I have said before, that a liberal and understanding attitude of mind in the authorities will counter-balance that difficulty. And I welcome the occasion offered me to-day of expressing my most earnest hope and wish that the policy which has been followed of late towards the School may be continued after my departure; so that the real success which has been already achieved in the attempt to revive the national Art of India may increase steadily and rapidly, and not be throttled at birth by the application of a rigid machine-made treatment, or by the imposition of any such artificial devices as Advisory Boards or the like.

GREAT HOPES.

If the work of the School can be saved from that dreadful fate, then there will only be one thing lacking for the artists trained here. And that is the opportunity for work. Last year at your annual prize gathering, I appealed most urgently to the Indian public to provide that opportunity for the sake of their own national art, and I expressed my strong opinion that in the decoration of new Delhi lay the immediate opportunity, which should not, indeed could not justly, be denied to the students of the oldest Art School in India. That opinion of mine has remained unchanged, and to-day it is infinitely strengthened by my inspection of the admirable work that has been prepared for the British Empire Exhibition. I do not believe that further proof can be required of the School's capacity for artistic production, and I congratulate the staff and the students most heartily upon the success they have achieved. Of your Principal's part in this and in all the work of the School I cannot speak too highly. His has been the artistic sense which has framed the policy of the School, and the enthusiasm and energy which has inspired its work and won the support of Government and of the public. And I should like to thank Mr. Fern also for all the trouble he has taken in supervising the construction of the work we have seen to-day, and so adding one more to his achievements on behalf of the School, and to congratulate Mr. Dhurandar, who drew up the original scheme for the Exhibition, and Mr. Taskar and Mr. Trindade for the great part they have played.

As for the students, the Principal tells me they have one and all worked most loyally and ungrudgingly, and it is most gratifying to hear of their enthusiasm in and devotion for the cause of Indian Art. What they have done gives me great hopes for the future, and I should like to assure them and the staff also, now that I am bidding them farewell, of Lady Lloyd's and my sincere and heartfelt wishes for their continued success in the great national work they are doing here."

Their Excellencies were then garlanded by the principal of the school, Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon amidst cheers, after which their Excellencies drove away.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen then inspected the Indian Room constructed and decorated by the students of the school and they all appreciated the model

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITION.

### THE BOMBAY ROOM.

The Bombay Room measures 18 feet square and 10 feet high. It is constructed throughout of malabar teak and is a very solidly built structure. Probably the feature that will first attract the attention of the visitors will be the painted ceiling and frieze. The former consists of a circular central panel and 8 surrounding panels, four triangles and a decorated border. The subject of the ceiling panels is the "Sun" God "Surya" and 8 planets. "Surya" plays a very important part in Hindu Mythology and is here worthily shown in his chariot drawn by 7 horses symbolising the 7 rays of the Sun. The planets represented are "Soma" (the Moon) on an antelope, "Mangal" (Mars) on the flame coloured figure riding on a goat, "Budh" (Mercury) on a lion, "Brihaspati" (Jupiter) on a swan, "Rahu (Uranus) with serpent's tail, "Shukra" (Venus) on a white horse, "Ketu" (Neptune) on an eagle, and "Shani" (Saturn) riding on a bullock.

The mural panels on the wall represent some of the best efforts of the senior students. These are 7 in all; representing "Ganpati Procession" by Mr. A. A. Bhonsale which has received His Excellency Sir George Lloyd's Gold Medal; "Piety" by Mr. N. L. Joshi which has been awarded His Excellency's Silver Medal The remaining subjects are 'Painting,' 'Sculpture,' 'Music,' 'Industry', and 'Agriculture.' On the floor is a carpet woven by the students of the Carpet Weaver's Class. It is Indian in the design of arabasques on a gold ground. It is a more artistic production and better material than the carpets that are usually obtainable in Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE.

The furniture consists of a "Gadi" beautifully carved and upholstered with rose coloured silk and bearing its "Chatra" of the same material; a "Chaurang" with beaten brass representations from the Ajanta Caves; a "Carved Table," "Cabinet", and "Pedestals supporting Statues" in white marble and plaster of Paris. These statues portray the God "Siva" and the Goddess "Sarasvati" both executed by the students of the Modelling Class. The latter class is also responsible for the silver statuette of the Goddess "Bhavani" riding upon a tiger and destroying the demon "Mahishasur". The shrine itself is of carved wood work with a canopy in Indo-Saracenic style and is affixed to the wall. In front of it on a stand are displayed the fine silver Lamps; the rose-water Sprinkler, Attardan, and Salver which are used in an Indian Room.

A fine brass lamp, the result of many weeks' laborious effort on the part of the Iron Work Class hangs just about the door way between the beautifully carved perforated windows. Over the lintel is the inscription "Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay."

OTHER FEATURES.

Besides the items enumerated above, there are some interesting vases on view in the Bombay Room executed in the Potteries of the School of Art.

In the gallery adjoining the Bombay Room an Exhibition from the Government Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency has temporarily been arranged. This consists of photographs of Educational Institutions, Charts illustrative of the spread of education, pictures of craftsmen at work, etc., besides examples of embroidery toy-making, and other educational enterprises.

A chosen consignment of School of Pottery under the direction of Mr. E. R. Fern is also on view in the same gallery.

Many of the cartoons for the Mural Paintings executed by the students in chalk or charcoal are on view in the Gallery. Mr. A. A. Bhonsale's "Ganpati Procession" (His Excellency's Gold Medal). Mr. N. L. Joshi's "Piety" (His Excellency's Silver Medal) and Mr. A Kamadolli's "Industry" will attract special attention. Above the side door way two of the four triangular ceiling panels painted by Mr. B. G. Hatulkar which were found to be useless owing to defective measurements are displayed. Mr. Hatulkar designed and painted four more triangular panels single-handed, and for this act of persevering energy receives a certificate of Honourable mention from His Excellency the Governor.

BIJAPUR EXCURSION WORK.

The work done by the students on the last School Excursion to Bijapur where they were sent under His Excellency the Governor's personal instructions is on view in the Exhibition Gallery. It contains some of the best work yet produced on these interesting excursions. It should not be forgotten that many of the students were prevened from participating in the excursion as their services were required on the Mural Paintings at the School of Art.

It will be noticed that the wall panels in the Bombay Room are in several differing styles and do not all conform to a special Indian Convention so as to harmonise with their surroundings. This is because complete freedom was allowed to the students to paint their panels as they wished, so that each students might show his own individual methods. The variety of technique is most instructive.

The Staff and students worked with the utmost energy in all Departments for the Bombay Room, and freely gave up their vacations and holidays in order to complete this work.

The following students were recipients of His Excellency's medals for Mural Painting:—

Mr. A. A. Bhonsale (Gold Medal).
Mr. N. L. Joshi (Silver Medal).
Mr. B. G. Hatulkar (Certificate of Honourable mention).

## ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

### MAJOR FINNIS, POLITICAL AGENT, MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

A communique states:—The Government of India have received with very deep regret the news of the murder on the 30th November near Manikhawa in the Zeob Agency, Baluchistan, of Major K. C. Finnis, O. B. E. who had recently been appointed political agent in charge of that agency. Details of the crime have not yet come in but it appears that Major Finnis, while travelling by car, was fired on by a gang of Wazirs and killed. The driver and a loyal escort named Mehrban were also mortally wounded. Mehrban before his death was able to make a statement giving the facts above recorded.

Major Finnis was a political officer of the highest promise who had already made his mark in the Khyber Agency and elsewhere and his loss will be acutely felt. He leaves a widow and two young children to whom in their bereavement the Government of India offer their heartfelt sympathy.

### DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Latest news regarding the murder of Major Finnis, shows that the gang consisted of five Wazirs and that after committing the crime they fled towards the north. All passes have been blocked and pursuit parties have been sent out.

## ENTERTAINMENT TAX ACT PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

The first prosecutions under the Entertainment Tax Act are reported from Karachi. Mr. Rewashankar, Managing Proprietor of the Karachi Picture House has been found guilty and fined Rs. 50 by the City Magistrate for selling cinema tickets without affixing on them the entertainment duty stamps and for making a false entry in his stamp register. The accused stated that he had borrowed the tickets, but his story was discredited.

Pransukh Naik proprietor Shri Dayanand Natak Samaj (a local theatrical company), was also found guilty and fined one hundred rupees for a similar offence in respect of 35 tickets for an entertainment in his theatre.

# SUCCESS OF THE "FOOLISH SCHEME."

## N-C-O CAN NEVER DIE.

## M. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE.

## "ORGANISE YOUR WORK."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening to hear a message from Maulana Shaukat Ali before his departure from Bombay. A large crowd of people was waiting to hear and have a *darshan* of the Maulana long before the appointed time and some volunteers were keeping them lively by singing national songs pending the arrival of the Maulana. By 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee arrived but Maulana Shaukat Ali being detained elsewhere the proceedings could not commence till 6-30 p.m. The people were however peaceful hearing the songs as also subscribing to the Shaukat Ali Bag which was being circulated. When the Maulana came with Bi Amma they were accorded a hearty reception. The speech of the Maulana too was interrupted with shouts of joys and at the end of the meeting hundreds of men ran towards him to kiss his hands and feet. Some came to ask for blessings which he gave willingly while some tried to sit or stand near him saying it was the greatest privilege in their lives to do so

The evening having already set in Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a brief speech welcomed Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the citizens of Bombay once again and requested him to deliver his message. Maulana Shaukat Ali then ascended the rostrum specially erected for the occasion amidst shouts of "Allaho Akbar" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and said:—

"Friends and Brothers.—In obedience to your order I have come to address you a few words from my sick bed. My dear doctor friends both in Delhi and Bombay have fallen in love, it appears, with chunks of my fat meat and are determined to move a good bit of it, I can afford to lose so much that this does not frighten me. Drs. Erulker, Deshmukh and Vora who have been constantly attending me told me on the very first day that this Government kept you confined for three years in jail, we mean to confine you for at least two weeks in Bombay.

I have nothing new to say to you. I stand firm by the old brave message of freedom which our great chief gave to us three years ago. Well it now rests with you and me that we make a real brave and determined effort to work according to that message. Personally I am a lazy easy-going, worthless vagabond, of not much use, but was amused and gratified yesterday to see a great friend of Indians and Muslims specially "The Times of India" finding some news for me which said that Ali Brothers supplied comic stunts to human kind, and it is certainly a great advance to the opinion expressed that all that I and my brother did was to be treated as beneath contempt. However, whatsoever these Anglo-Indian papers may say about us. it does not affect me the least. In the first place I have hardly any time left from work to read any newspaper. Secondly I expect nothing from these worthies—they can write and do what they like. I on my part do and work as I like but one thing I would like to tell you is this. Though I know you ought not to need any warning, there is a thing called Conference tactics examples of which we see at times when pilgrims go to visit some saint's tombs or other saintly centres. Half the hangers-on pester you with request for 'Bakhsheesh and money and the other half play the same game shouting 'Denge' 'denge' (i.e. they will give).' Our Anglo-Indian friends knowing full well that these manufactured cries cannot last, keep on desperately shouting on the top of their voice. "Non-cooperation is dead," "Mahatmaji Gandhi failed," "Hindu and Muslim relations strained and thirsting for each other's blood," "Muslims no more keen for Khilafat, Jazirat-ul-Arab, any other sacred subject", telling the world that the common Mussalman is now sick of the Khilafat. He leaves high theology to Ulemas and himself worships not one great God but little tin gods set up by them.

"N. C. O. WILL NEVER DIE."

I have no fear of this propaganda, as long as they delude themselves and their countrymen and Government of England, but I am anxious to tell you this which you already know that Non-C operation with this Government will never die until the real causes are removed. You may bury Mahatma Gandhi alive in Yaroda, send other prominent workers to jail, demoralise people, succeed in deluding weaklings to start squabbling and bickering with each other but this cannot bring popularity and strength to this Government. Strength will only come to it if it retraces its steps, changes its hearts and satisfies the demand of united India.

I remember well when Non-cooperation was started we heard the same cry "Oh it is chimerical scheme, it is impracticable, it will fail, from the great wise statesman Lord Chelmsford to the common, Anglo-Indian newspaper writers and their admirers. The same cry was echoed even so much so that Lord Chelmsford called it "the most foolish of foolish schemes." I then heard a friend repeat an Urdu verse:—"Lage munhs-bhi chirhane dete galian sahib, Zaban bigri to bigri thi khabar lije dahan bigra."

That very most foolish of foolish schemes shook its very foundation and brought this Government to its knees. According to the successors of Lord Chelmsford it was only the strong action of Government by locking up the chief mischief-maker in Yaroda Jail that it stopped red ruin and the chorus goes "it is dead, it is dead." I know that when in early days they shouted "It will fail, it will fail" they knew in their heart that it would not fail.

To-day when they shout 'It is dead, it is dead' it is not dead and God willing not going to die.'

Friends and brothers! you and I have got to see this thing through. Let Mahatmaji rest in Yaroda. It will be a pleasure and happiness to see him again amongst us. He will cheer us up with his smile and guide us in his own unique way, by actual work. He has given us a brave forward programme in which there is room for all to do their best for their faith, and country. Organise village organisations, organise women of India to khaddar work, organise collection of men and money, organise national education on firmer basis and above all organise for the final battle if this Government still persisted in its unwise and suicidal policy. I think I have said enough. Be brave, trust God, and work as you never worked before. Remember our great chief is in jail. He is happy there and thoroughly resting but you and I have got to carry out the work chalked out for us. May God help us and instead of bickering and quarrelling at little things we at Coconada may succeed in evolving by our united efforts a programme of work that will carry out the spirit of the master mind who led us and which programme will do work and satisfy all big and small. Let us go forward unflinchingly, trusting God to give success to our humble efforts and never look back, until we achieve our goal. "Allaho Akbar", "Bande Mataram", "Hindu Mussalman ki Jai", "Sat Sri Aka'." last but not least "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

The meeting then dispersed.

## A UNIQUE INSTITUTION.

### INDORE'S MONUMENT TO THE GREAT DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

INDORE, Dec. 1.

In connection with the birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore ,a very interesting institution has been opened. It is a special building wherein will be housed portraits of all the greatest men and women in the world, irrespective of religion, race or colour, as well as a Library containing biographies and auto-biographies of great people, so that the public may see the pictures of the world's greatest men and read of their great deeds and thoughts. One large room is provided for the pictures and for the Library. It is being arranged to have periodical lectures, in the vernacular, on the lives of the various great men whose pictures are to be found in the Home, so that intelligent interest may be taken in them, and profit derived from a visit to the Home.

Living greatness has had to be excluded, for the reason that, as His Highness said in the course of his opening address, living great people are generally the subject of more or less acrimonious discussion and criticism, and he wanted to keep away from the Home all spirit of controversy and discord.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony on the 29th November, representatives of all the great religions attended to invoke a blessing upon the Home, and the large audience was deeply impressed by the beauty and solemnity of the idea which they had been invited to witness in process of actual inauguration. A number of pictures are alredady hanging on the walls of the Home, and the beginning of the Library has been made, and a substantial annual grant will be forthcoming so as to add year by year both to the pictures and to the Library.

## REFORM MOVEMENT AT AMRITSAR.

### KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 2.

It is understood that attempts are being made by the local Khilafat Committee, under the directions of Doctor Kitchlew to organise the local Mohomedans in the in the direction of bringing about reform of their religious places. For about two weeks, public meetings in streets have been regularly held from place to place, enjoining on the Mussalmans the necessity of organising themselves, which could be achieve by bringing the mosques, under their control. In a largely attended meeting the other day, Doctor Kitchlew urged the same point and said that there were about one hundred and twentyfive mosques and the owners of some of them had already promised to make them over to them.

## SOCIAL SERVICE.

(Continued from previous page.)

problems by social workers as an aid to social work and should organise social study clubs.

Prof. Phadnis then moved and Mr. B. N Motiwala seconded that

With a view to facilitate the training of social workers this Conference appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add, to find suitable men to write simple text-books in different Indian Vernaculars on Sociology, Social Service and Social Work and also to adopt measures to popularize such text-books when published:—Prof. S. N. Pherwani, Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Naido (Madras), Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. R. Gopalswamy Iyer (Madras), Mr. D. S. Savardekar Prof. S. V. Phadnis (Convener).

The fourth resolution discussed was re. Charity Organisation and it ran as follows:—"This Conference is emphatically of opinion that an enactment for the whole of India be passed for the Compulsory Registration of Charitable Trusts on the lines of Act II of 1911 and, in the absence of such legislation, this Conference emphasises the desirability of focussing public opinion on the need of organisation of charities with a view to avoid overlapping of efforts and the waste of money and energy; and as the first step towards this end, it recommends that different communities should prepare registers of the Charitable Institutions existing among them."

Mr. P. A. Wadia the Secretary of the Parsi Charity Organisation Society urged the need for an enactment similar to Act II of 1911 (Bombay) for the Compulsory registration of Charitable Trusts so that they may be administered more efficiently and economically and emphasised the desirability of focussing public opinion on the need of Organisation of Charities with a view to avoid overlapping of efforts and waste of energy. To secure this end he suggested that registers of different charitable institutions belonging to different communities should be prepared as an essential preliminary. Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Miss Engineer supported the resolution. The latter advocated the importance of co-ordination and systematic effort for charity organisation. Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye moved an amendment removing the ambiguity implied by the expression "Charitable Trusts" by adding to it the words "intended by the founders to benefit any section of the public" Dr. Zackarias of Poona also spoke in support of the resolution. The amendment of Rao Bahadur Padhye was carried and also the original resolution as amended.

The next subject considered was "Co-ordination of Social Work". Mr. H. W. Bryant of the Y. M. C. A. who was the Chairman of the "A" Committee when this subject was discussed moved a resolution urging the need for co-ordination of social work by provincial organisations, making a systematic survey of social service institutions, holding of local Conferences and acting as information bureaux. Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil strongly advocated the importance of co-ordination of social effort as leading to economy of time, energy and money besides ensuring greater efforts. Prof. Geddes and Dr. D. N. Maitra proposed certain verbal changes in the draft resolution which were accepted and the resolution as amended runs thus:—

This Confrence requests that with a view to secure the co-ordination of social work the Executive Committee of the All-India Service League do act as the Central Institution for conducting an educative propaganda.

It also requests the same Executive Committee to form and put into operation for the purpose a provincial organisation for each language-area in India with the following objects:—

(a) Systimatic survey of Social Service Institutions etc., (b) Holding of local Conferences, (c) Acting as Information Bureaux for the areas; (d) Taking such other steps as are necessary for the promotion of the object of this resolution.

OPEN SPACES AND PLAY-GROUNDS.

Lastly, the resolution on Open Spaces and Play-grounds was considered. Mr. Bryant and Mr. R. Gopalswami Aiyer of Bangalore dwelt upon the need for equipping every city with play-grounds sufficient to meet the needs of recreation and play for children. Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay and Mr. P. N. Venkat Rau of Mysore Institute for the Deaf and the Blind urged the desirability of having such play-centres in close proximity of the institutions for the defectives. Mr. C. H. R. Chettiar of Coimbatore proposed an amendment widening the scope of the resolution by the inclusion of "available open spaces" in the areas sought to be preserved for play-grounds in every city. The amended resolution which was carried, stands thus:—

"This Conference resolves the immediate steps be taken to urge upon all Municipalities the need for establishing and equipping at least two play grounds in different parts of their cities to carry out experimental work in order to the full utilisation of their open spaces for the under privileged boys and girls of the City, along with boys and girls of other classes on the lines of organised play.

This Conference recognising the urgent need of open spaces, play-grounds and different games for the betterment of the growing children, considers the formation of independent societies in different localities for that purpose essential, and urges upon Social Service Leagues, philanthropic societies and general public of large cities to start the same immediately.

This Conference is strongly of opinion that it is highly desirable and necessary to make adequate provision of play-grounds and open spaces in all cities; it urges on the authorities concerned the need for preserving the existing play-grounds and available open spaces and making adequate provision of open spaces for play and recreation in all future schemes of town improvements".

## SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

### CONFERENCE DISSOLVED.

The fourth sesion of the All-India Social Workers' Conference concluded its deliberations on Sunday after a protracted sitting of over eight hours, and a number of resolutions of great importance to the social progress of the country were passed. The delegates coming from all parts of India took a keen interest in the proceedings and the lively debates and discussions which occasionally bordered on being 'heated' proved the enthusiasm aroused by the Conference among the Social Workers and all interested in this important branch of national activity. All the resolutions were fully discussed and debated before they were passed in the amended form, and a good number of delegates in course of their speeches on those resolutions narrated their personal experiences in the particular sphere of social work which they were engaged in. The proceedings, although very long and protracted, were naturally very interesting from the beginning to the end.

Dr. Besant in bringing the proceedings of the Conference to a close thanked the Conference for carrying a number of important resolutions and the general enthusiasm shown in the speeches delivered in supporting them. On the whole, she said she was glad to find a general goodwill and comradeship prevailing throughout the proceedings. She thought that the resolutions passed covered a wide range of subjects and field of work. She was sure that the delegates and visitors would part as true friends and co-workers. Referring to the work of the uplift and amelioration of the conditions of humanity lying before them she hoped that social workers throughout the country would put forward a good deal of practical work during the year before them.

After a vote of thanks was proposed and carried she was garlanded amidst cheers. She then declared the Conference dissolved amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

## NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

(Continued from page 7.)

Lloyd. There was absolutely no doubt about it. They were Indians and represented the electors, and by flouting public opinion they had made themselves more worthy of condemnation. They all knew that 90 per cent of the population were against presenting an address to either the incoming Governor or the outgoing Governor, and the voters of the address had the check and audacity to say that they gave it in the name of the citizens of Bombay, when as a matter of fact the citizens of Bombay had opposed it. They could give to their hearts content addresses in their own name or in the name of the Corporation but not in the name of the citizens of Bombay. To use the name of the citizens would tantamount to a deliberate lie. If he used this word in the Corporation, perhaps his friend Mr. Mody would say that the word was not Parliamentary—(laughter)—but he would say it was a deliberate lie. The public opinion was the real judge and arbitrator and they all knew what public opinion was on the matter. The Corporators, elected by popular votes, had to carry out the mandate of their electors, and it did not lie in the mouth of the Corporators to say that they had the freedom of conscience. Those people could do what they liked in their own houses —(laughter)—but in the Corporation they should not forget that they represented the collective conscience of the electors. In regard to the presentation of address the public of Bombay held meetings, sent protests, and yet against their wishes by their so-called representatives an address was voted. However condemnable the administration of Sir George Lloyd may be, the conduct of the voters of the address was more condemnable. The remedy, the sovereign remedy, he said, was in the electors' own hands, viz., not to elect those who had betrayed their confidence. If they remembered the wrong at the next Municipal Election, Rao Bahadur Pai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Mody would be nowhere. (Shouts of shame.)

Mr. Patel:—Shame to the voters that they voted for such men. The voters were already informed before the election to vote for the Nationalist Party only, and if they had done so, he had promised them that the meetings of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees would be held in the Corporation Hall. He thought that Mr. Dabholker had done the right thing in bringing the question of address for he was more faithful to his constituency than the men elected by voters were to their constituencies.

TRUTH ABOUT "GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT."

Mr. Patel then referred to the introduction of Primary Education Bill boomed as "the greatest achievement" of the Governor and said that the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation sent a scheme in February last for the introduction of free and primary compulsory education, but so far it was not sanctioned by the Government. It required, according to agreement, that half the expense should be defrayed by the Government and half of the Municipality. Perhaps the question of cost was the cause of this delay. Then the local boards used to get 80 per cent. of the grant from the Government which was reduced to 66 per cent. under the new Act of free and compulsory primary education, so that it had practically paralysed the primary education. Then another "achievement" of the Governor was the conversation as published in the Bombay newspapers with one Mr. Pearson. The Governor is reported to have said, and which is not denied—that Mahatma Gandhi deserved to be buried alive. It was a shame that there were Indians who strengthened the hands of such a Governor by voting him an address. He regretted that when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and incarcerated three Indians were on the Governor's Cabinet. The Governor was responsible also for the deportation of Mr. Horniman and as he was going he was sure that not only Mahatma Gandhi would be released but also Mr. Horniman too would return. The Governor was also responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of the Ali Brothers, Hasrat Mohani and other leaders. If he wanted an address he could hold a meeting at Chowpaty and let the public vote if they desired. Lord Willingdon tried once and he would not forget his experience in his life. He asked again if the meeting wanted to give an address either to the incoming or outgoing Governors and the people responded "No" in tremendous shouts.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, in seconding the resolution, said the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the unjust treatment of Mahatma Gandhi were sufficient grounds for not voting the address to the present Governor. It was the characteristic of British law and justice not to condemn a man unheard, and Mr. Horniman was deported without trial and without any specific charge. Besides Mahatma Gandhi was an intellectual man and he was starved intellectually by depriving him of any current literature or newspapers.

A TIP TO MR. DABHOLKER.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in supporting said the Governor had not only deported Mr. Horniman without trial and incarcerated Mahatma Gandhi, but in spite of his avowed sympathy for the Turks he had sent many Khilafat workers to jail and also the Ali Brothers the staunch supporters of the Khilafat movement. He had also deprived Mr. Gopaldas and his sons from the enjoyment of their proprietary rights. Mr. Dabholker would have done better in erecting the Governor's monuments all throughout the city to perpetuate the memory of the Governor of all these deeds.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri as a Mohamedan supporting the resolution said the Moslems would not forget the injury the Governor had come in imprisoning the Ali Brothers who worked for the Khilafat.

Mr. Puntabekar also supported and the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Patel announced another meeting at 6 p.m. on Friday next and the gathering dispersed.

# TOKYO LETTER.

## TURKISH MISSION TO JAPAN.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### SOCIALIST MURDERS.

TOKYO, Oct. 27.

Like a swing, mother earth moves backward and forward, every now and then, but we have become blase to its oscillations. There are vertical shocks and also horizontal shocks but nothing like the one that made history on the noon of September 1. We have been told that since that memorable day the seismographs have recorded somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,400 of such tremors, and their visitations may not cease until the Spring of 1925. These afterquakes must be considered as a great boon as they help to bring about a readjustment in the earth's surface after the unusual phenomena created by the big jolt. If they go on springing surprises upon us at frequent intervals, according to scismologic experts here no big seismic disaster is likely to occur in the Kwanto district within the next few decades. Professor Dr. F. Omori of the Tokyo Imperial University, the world-famous seismologist, had predicted in the bulletin of the Japanese Earthquake Investigation Commission issued in March 1922, that Japan will have a severe earthquake within the next six years, and in view of the fact that there were rather few earthquakes during 1921, he warned the people that the catastrophe might fall upon their heads much earlier than expected. Dr. Oomri has always believed that "when there are many weak earthquakes, it is safe; but, when there are not, it may be taken as a sign of the imminence of an appalling earthquake."

Dr. Omori was away in Australia attending the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference when the big crash occurred. On the way back to his Motherland, he delivered an hour's speech on board ship concerning this unusual cataclysm, an outline of which as reported by a local journal is as follows:—"I prophesied the present earthquake in my lecture delivered at Yokohama in April last year, but I never dreamed of such disastrous effects. It is to my very great regret that my proposals about Water Work equipment presented to Tokyo and other cities were not accepted by the authorities. Otherwise, I believe that such a calamitous effect would not have been brought about. I think that another great earthquake like the present one will visit the Kansai district in future. Though I cannot positively declare that it will surely come, yet I can say that it will take place, judging from scientific theory and my own experience."

### TURKISH MISSION TO JAPAN.

Some very brilliant articles sympathising with Turkish aspirations appeared in the Japanese press when the Star and Crescent were in the ascendency and Ghazi Kemal Pasha's achievements on the field of battle had eclipsed all other news items in the newspapers. His name, in those days, was on the lips of everyone among the intelligent circles, while the Tokyo Foreign Office had begun to evince a great interest in Turkish problems. Mr. Sadatsuchi Uchida who was holding an important diplomatic post in Europe was ordered to proceed to Turkey as the first official representative from Japan after the European War. The other day, Mr. Uchida returned back home on furlough and visited the Premier, Admiral Council Yamamoto, at his official residence to present a summary of his investigations to the Prime Minister. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi learns from a reliable source that the sum and substance of Ambassador Uchida's conversations with the Premier was that:

"Turkey has of late gained considerable influence. Greece has practically shown a submissive attitude towards her, while the Turkish Government has thrown aside old usages and formalities with the ultimate object of establishing a clear cut distinction between politics and religion in an endeavour to strengthen the state. The Turkish Government is friendly towards Japan, and desires the conclusion of a commercial treaty with this country. Attaching grave significance to the remarkable progress and development attained by the Japanese Nation in a brief period of 50 years, the Turkish people are going to send a mission to this country to inspect conditions here."

### UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Since the assumption of office, the Yamamoto Ministry has been leaving no stones unturned to justify its existence as a super-party Cabinet. The Seyukai party which controls a majority in the House of Representatives is hostile towards the extension of franchise unconditionally and maintains that the payment of a certain amount of national taxes by the voters invests them with some sort of responsibility thus insuring a healthy state of affairs at the elections. Under the present law, male subject of the Empire of not less than 25 years of age and paying at least a minumum direct national tax of three yen annually is entitled to vote at the parliamentary elections provided he has resided in one locality for one year and is not disqualified either on account of criminal offences or medical reasons. Of late the Seiyukai has been very severely battered for thwarting the plans of the other parties and stifling the cries of the masses for the grant of untrammelled voting rights to all grown up male subjects of the Emperor.

The present Ministry has knocked the bottom out of Seiyukai by making a public announcement that it contemplates presenting a Universal Manhood Suffrage Bill to the next regular session of the Imperial Diet, keeping in view the abolition of tax qualifications of the voters. Viscounts Goto and Mr. Inukai, the Ministers of Home Affairs and Communications respectively, have always been staunch advocates of the manhood suffrage measure when out of office, and they are reported to have largely influenced the Prime Minister to take this forward step. The Legislative Inquiry Commission to whom the matter had been referred for investigation by the Government has already decided to recommend the unconditional abolition of the tax qualifications, despite the opposition offered by the members of the commission with powerful Seiyukai leanings. It has been semi-officially given out that the Government would not even mind resorting to the dissolution of the Diet if the Seiyukai majority in the House of Representatives tried to place impediments in the path of official efforts towards the passage of the measure.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Living as they are on the line of a volcanic and earthquake belt, the people of Japan have often shown themselves highly iconoclastic in their tendencies. The appalling losses of lives and property have opened before their eyes new vistas of hope and endeavour. M. Karahan, the Soviet representative in the Far East had all along been silent over the resumption of Russo-Japanese negotiations since his arrival in Peking last spring. He has now chosen the most psychological moment for expressing a desire to enter into formal negotiations with this country. The old Cabinet that danced to the tune of the Seiyukai has gone out of business. Viscount Goto who was instrumental in bringing M. Joffe to Japan and thus helped to throw a bridge across the gulf separating the two nations, now occupies the important portfolio of Home Affairs and is considered to be the Vice-Premier.

The people have paid a terribly heavy penalty for building rickety and inflammable houses while living on a earquake zone. With a spirit of stoicism that runs into the warp and woof of the Yamato race, everyone seems to be fired with fresh hopes and aspirations. The gaps must be filled, but Japan is poorly endowed with natural resources while there is abundance of them in the neighbouring lands of Siberia, untapped and unexplored. Utmost pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to lose no time in opening normal diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian neighbours. Times have changed, and the old groups that thwarted the progress of Russo-Japanese rapproachment in the past are now torn with dissensions among their own ranks and hardly able to place their own houses in order. The rumours are going the rounds of well-informed circles in Tokyo that Count Yamamoto, the Prime Minister, and other members of his Ministerial family are sincerely desirous of resuming friendly intercourse with Russia as soon as reasonable prospects of opening negotiations offer themselves.

### SOCIALIST MURDERS.

As the prohibitive cable tolls permit, news of the horrible crimes committed by the guardians of law and order during the dark days following the holocaust have already been cabled to the "Chronicle." Captain Amakasu a misguided chief of the Tokyo Gendarmes believed that he would be rendering a service to the State by exterminating all the socialists whom he considered a source of mischief. Taking advantage of the confusion that reigned in those days, the Captain began to hunt for Sakaye Ohsugi, the prominent Japanese socialist, and others. He desired to accomplish the job in secret but his plans were always frustrated by the detectives of police who were responsible for watching the movements of the socialists. On the 16th of last month, he succeded in evading the vigilance of the police, took hold of Sakaye Ohsugi, his wife Noye Ito and Mr. Ohsugi's seven years old nephew, Munekazu, who had been visiting them. Placing them on a car, he brought them all to the headquarters of the Tokyo Gendarmerie and then shut them in different rooms upstairs. While cross-examining Mr. Ohsugi, Amakasu unexpectedly fell upon his victim from behind and strangled him to death with his forearms using the "Jujitsu" holds. Mrs. Ohsugi was unaware of the dastardly crime when Amakasu afterwards entered her room. She talked with him in a humourous way as was her wont while the murderer on account of the inconvenient position she was occupying was manouevring to squeeze her. It appears, he had some difficulty before he despatched the helpless woman to the other world by employing the same "Jujitsu" methods. The woman resisted, uttered some death agonies and scratched the murderous wrists of the Captain before she fell lifeless.

The boy, Munekazu, Mr. Ohsugi's younger sister's son was playing in an adjoining room and was on very good terms with Captain Amakasu while he called upon him with cakes during the interval which followed the strangulations of husband and wife. The innocent child accepted the cakes and as it was becoming dark pointed towards the heaven and asked the Captain: "Look, how beautiful is the heaven, there are many stars. Can you tell me how many stars there are?....." Later on, the shrieks of Noye being crushed under the deadly arms of the Captain pierced the calm of the night and the boy managed to have a peep into the chamber where the ghastly crime was being perpetrated. This sealed his fate, and he too was despatched to join his uncle and aunt. For fear of resuscitation, ropes were tied round the necks of the three choked up corpses which were thrown into an old well, and large quantities of bricks were thrown over them to hide all traces of the crime. Their clothes and all that they carried were consigned to fire, and no body knew what had happened till a few days later, one of the police detectives who used to shadow the Socialist and his wife unearthed the whole affair and reported the same to his superiors.

At the preliminary trial, Captain Amakasu shouldered responsibility for all the three murders and said that Sergeant-Major Mori and Corporals Kamoshida and Honda who were with him all the time were silent witnesses of his deeds. At the public trial, the earnest appeals of his lawyers who were defending him on behalf of his old mother made him retract his former statement and while admitting his guilt for the murder of Ohsugi and his wife he expressed innocence about the murder of the child. This meant that he had been shielding his subordinates at the risk of his own life and honour. The two Corporals immediately confessed their crimes. It appears they were startled to find that the child knew what had happened and was crying on the top of his voice. Being afraid that the child if alive would certainly furnish a clue to the death of his uncle and aunt, they decided to get rid of him and soaked their hands in the innocent blood. The case is sub-judice and fresh investigations have been made by the arm procurators. A new Court-Martial trial is shortly to be held when, it is expected startling revelations will be brought to light.

The Tokyo Asahi while commenting upon the Amakasu case opines that the facts firs astonished, then perplexed, and lastly are worrying the public. Further on, the Editor of the Asahi remarks: "The country would no longer think of looking up to Captain Amakasu as a misguided patriot. His dut was to protect law, not to violate it, an he broke it in spite of his sworn duty. Then he employed himself three days in perpetrating the act, and it seems impossibl that his superiors did not know his moves ments. If they did not, then they must have been very much remiss in their manner of attending to their duties. In short, th head of the Gendarmerie and the commande of the Tokyo corps of the same force, who were in office at the time of the crime bu who have since been replaced by others, must not be allowed to go scot free without sharing some of the responsibility arising out the affair."

Another piece of news that has recent been made to see the light of the day the bayonetting of labour leaders at Kameids Tokyo, two days after the earthquake. They are reported to have been placed under arre in an off-hand manner while they were discussing the proper methods of relieving distress among their unfortunate colleagues. The police says that their numbers were insufficient to control them so they appealed to the cavalry regiment of Narashino for assistance. Lieut. Tamura in charge of squad of soldiers desired to shoot them one by one but the police objected fearing the consequences of a big detonation, therefore they were all, nine of them, bayonetted mercilessly. One of these labour leaders who was found innocent and released is now lying a nervous wreck after having seen his colleagues being handcuffed and then pierced with bayonets. The military authorities consider the measures taken by Lieut. Tamura as proper and legitimate under the martial law regime, and the civil authorities have been made to acquisce in their decisions. The bodies of the victim were carelessly cremated, while their relatives were kept in utter darkness about their fate for weeks together. The military has very splendidly justified its usefulness after the disaster, but it does not redound to its credit to have wreaked vengeance upon their old enemies, the socialists and labour leaders, at a time when they ought to have protected their lives. We are being persistently told that there are scores of other such cases but their publication is being withheld for the time being!

### THE KOREAN VICTIMS.

Some rascals, immediately after th earthquake, spread rumours that the Koreans were guilty of incendiarism, arson, rape and all other hideous crimes. These baseless rumours that sent the blood boiling in the people's veins resulted in dreadful outrages by over-excited volunteer police bod'es and youngmen's Associations. They took hold of every Korean they came across and mercilessly butchered him. It now transpires that 432 of these innocent souls were done to death in the first few days of September, while quite a number of Japanese who had the misfortune to resemble their fellow subjects from the neighbouring peninsula, shared the same fate. Swords, bamboo-spears, sticks and all sorts of weapons were employed by the young bloods who had gone crazy wholesale.

Very few of us could swallow the wild rumours that were rife against the poor Koreans. The writer of these lines also very fortunately escaped the vigilance of the crazy mobs, not because he looked like a Korean but because he could not believe the yarns that were being spread in those days. The terrible tragedies have proved an eye-opener to the authorities, and we hope they will not fail to meet condign punishment to the guilty ones, however patriotic their motives might have been. The whole world has sincerely sympathised with the Japanese nation in its hour of calamity. Let us hope, they will do their best to appease the wrath of the Korean nation and make fair amends to them for the perpetration of outrages on such unprecedented scale, and thus wipe a prominent blot that has been created on the fair name of Japan.

## THE NAIR O'DWYER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Sir Sankaran Nair has received a cable from his solicitors in England that the Chief Court of London, King's Bench Division has been pleased to extend the date for the return of the Commission now sitting in Lahore till 15th January 1924.

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A large number of people assembled at Kadodra in Surat District to attend the Maha Rudra Lagna ceremony. Mr. Premabhai Vasanji of Neol gave a handsome donation to the funds of the Iagna. Mr. Gulabhai Desai attended on behalf, of the Anavil Mandal and did good propaganda work.

## "BEWARE OF JAMNADAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The portion of the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (delivered on 25th November) referring to the problem of Jazirat-ul-Arab has got its counterpart in a letter published on 20th November in your columns over the signature of one Mr. Mohammud A. Patel whose indignation at Mr. Jamnadas's remarks is undoubtedly righteous. The feat of Mr. Jamnadas to speak in the same breath of Civil Disobedience and the liberation of the Holy Places of Islam is possible only in those who think in the astral plane and can ignore momentous distinctions of this world. Mr. Jamnadas referred to the ambition to liberate the Holy Places of Islam from non-Moslem control as such an undesirable element that it was sufficient to keep him out of the Indian National Congress even though held only by a part of it. If this reference was offensive the remarks with which he followed and supported it were worse than offensive and literally calculated to annoy not only Indian Moslems but also every follower of the Mahatma.

One of the greatest defects of the system of Education established by the British Government in India is the irreligion of it. This defect was pointed out with repetition *ad nauseam* by Mrs. Besant and her lieutenants in their "day". They exploited this defect to condemn the bureaucracy when they were on "top". The necessary effect of this defect has been the complete divorce of religion from politics, and the growth of the superstition that the superposition of politics will merge the two great communities into one whole suppressing the religious differences and that the politicians will bring about the unity of the several communities inhabiting India Now nothing could be farther from the reality and even Lala Lajpatrai had to say of late that what was necessary was to give a little more religion to the two great communities. Mahatma Gandhi was probably the first to make the correct diagnosis which he expressed in his famous utterance "Politics divorced from religion is like a corpse fit to be buried." Mr. Jamnadas will require the authority of Mrs. Besant and I can be given it. He remembers, I hope that the great lady was interned by Lord Pentland in the Year of Grace 1917. A protest was launched against her forced inability to write theosophical literature by non-Indian members of the Theosophical Society, in response to which she was informed that she could do purely theosophical writing. Mr. Jamnadas will remember the answer she made on behalf of herself and her two lieutenants. It was to the effect that she could not separate her writings or activities into theosophical and political inasmuch as her political activities were as much in pursuance of the orders of Masters as her theosophical activities. Unless, therefore, Mr. Jamnadas has managed to clean forget that great reply, he will see the folly of insisting or belittling the gravity of the Jazirat-ul-Arab problem and the offence contained in his speech in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on 25th November.

Mahatma placed Indian Nationalism on a higher plane and was able to cement the Hindus and Mussalmans into one body at least for the time he was free. He was able to achieve this union because he was religious and befriended the Ulemas. He saw that religious differences could be adjusted only by the coming together of religious heads. While the politician comes to effect compromises which are necessarily non-moral, it is only the truly religious man who will lift the combatants and make them realise the immorality of their differences. The politician thinks of effecting bargains while the religious leader enables the contestants to rise above the necessity of bargaining. The politician takes man to be naturally inclined to go to the Hell: while it is the religious man who knows the anxiety of man to ascend Heaven. The politician talks prominently of man's selfishness which is fed by repetition and competition. The religious man harps on the selflessness and obedience to God's law which removes competitive evil. The expression of the politician is "Give and Take": The religious-minded man proclaims "Give."

Amongst Hindus, Mahatma insisted on "Give": amongst Moslems, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Mahmud have insisted on "Give." All these three leaders based themselves on realities. The sacrifices of Hindus in a Moslem cause will not fail to bring their reward even in this world. A good Act is good in itself and is, also, good propaganda. What is it which Maulana Shaukat Ali is emphasising in his appeals to his community? It is the services rendered in the Khilafat cause by Hindus under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Those services, small or great, are not only good in themselves but are being the most powerful weapon in the hands of Ali brothers Dr Mahmud asked his co-religionists to try to excel Hindus in sacrifice and suffering. The real evil is that in 1923 the Ulemas are being weakened and pulled down. Hindu Moslem amity will not be effected by Ulemas subordinating themselves to the politicians but by taking their due elevation and subordinating the politicians

The best thing the Hindus can do to cement Hindus and Muslims is to give freely and liberally in the cause dearest to our Moslem brothers viz. the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab. This cause is nothing new. It is only a part of the great cause of Khilafat which Mahatma made his own and, under Mahatma's leadership, the Congress made its own. That being so, Mr. Patel's advice "Beware of Jamnadas" must be taken to heart by every follower, regular or irregular, of the Mahatma. It is not only of "Jamnadas" that we must beware. We must beware of every Hindu who is feeding the "Separatist" spirit and the selfish instinct. "Join the Mussalmans and be strong; obey the higher law and keep the politician in his place" this is what I say to Hindus.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Dec. 2.

## DISTRESS IN ANDHRA.

### RELIEF COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VIZAGAPATAM, Dec. 1.

Sjt. Prakasam, President of the Andhara Provincial Congress Committee arrived here on Nov. 30th from Berhampore after seven days' journey along the breaches and visiting the affected areas, sometimes walking for miles. He thinks that through communications may not be restored before the end of December. The breaches near Ichapur, Dusi and some other places are serious and may not be repaired in less than a month. He found most stations isolated without either telegraphic or other communications. The repairing staff was not sufficiently strong in numbers. He undertook this journey to visit the flooded villages and also to know at first hand the extent of the damage and the possibility of the line being restored before the Congress sessions began. According to his information gathered from the officers in charge of the B.N. Railway, engineering department, certain portions may not be completed before Dec. 25th. After coming here, he visited all the affected places along with the local Congress men and ascertained the damage sustained. He has sent wires to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Janab Yakub Hussain Saheb, and Hakim Saheb on the basis of the Congress resolution already passed, asking for help. Houses in poor Muslim quarters were levelled to the ground. A general appeal will be issued to the public shortly.

The Congress Relief Committee is exerting itself to raise immediately some money locally and at Vizianagram for the immediate erection of sheds for Muslims. Sjt. Prakasam himself subscribed a hundred rupees for Vizag relief and a further hundred for the Ichapur Relief Committee. The committee again appeals to philanthropic countrymen to subscribe liberally towards relief.

Ten corpses are reported to have been washed at Chittivalasa near Bimlipatam in addition to the deaths already reported. Sjt. Prakasam left for Cocanada and Rajahamundry. He arrives at Madras on the 4th. All remittances to be sent to Sjt. V.J. Gupta, Congress Treasurer, Vizagapatam.

## ELECTION AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

The polling for the Legislative Assembly of Nagpur division constituency took place to-day. The whole day motors were running from early morning to fetch voters. Mr. Abhyankar, Swaraj Party candidate, was opposed by Rao Bahadur Dhosaley, retired Additional Judicial Commissioner (Liberal candidate). It was apparent that Mr. Abhyankar was leading the poll. About 64 per cent. of voters came to the poll. The result will be announced on the eighth instant.

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(Continued from column 6.)

*and because false information was being given to Indians to induce them to leave Natal.*

(iv) The 'Manchester Guardian' South African correspondent has recently confessed, that the Government Repatriation Scheme has been a comparative failure. General Smuts gave some figures recently which were most misleading. Only 7,000 Indians have accepted the Government passage out of nearly 150,000 Indians in Natal. On the whole, in spite of the initial mistake which I made in trusting the Natal Government too credulously, there has been practically speaking, but little harm done, and in many cases, as I know full well, the return to India has been all to the good. Mr. Polak who was 15 years in South Africa, working in the Indian cause there, told me in London, that he believed what had happened in this matter was definitely to the good. For where a community was struggling to establish itself on an equal footing with the Europeans, it was quality, not quantity that counted most, and the level of the Indian community had been undoubtedly raised by the return to India of those who were most unfit and sinking back into indenture.

### The Kenya Question.

But it will naturally and rightly be asked, whether I have any hope, of a substantial character, that the Kenya question will be really reconsidered in a fair and open manner, and with minds not bound fast with the bonds of prejudice. When I started to write this paper, in the brief hours before I left Bombay for London on board the S. S. Mooltan, there would have been only one answer which I could validly have given, and that answer would have been, 'No'. It would have seemed to me quite impossible that there could be a complete reopening of the whole question and a complete rejudgment of all the issues by the present Conservative Cabinet so soon after long weeks of anxious study had been given to it and a final Cabinet decision had been arrived at. But now, to-day, the news has just reached the ship that the present Government is immediately resigning and that on December 6th a new election will take place. In that new election, if the Conservative Government again comes into power, with practically the same Cabinet, I can see little hope of an entire reopening of this often discussed and often decided issue.

But if, on the other hand, the Liberals and Labour Members are in a majority, then, it seems to me, from all the experience I have gained in such things during a long life, that a new Colonial Secretary and a new Under Secretary, who are likely to be men of idealist temperament and imagination, will undoubtedly reopen the whole question and consider it again from beginning to end, without any prejudice or bias in favour of the white settlers.

### The Colour Line.

But in Africa itself I can see no sign of change. There is there a hardening of the colour line. As General Smuts said,—things have become worse in the last two years instead of better. The admission of this was all the more significant as coming from him.

*Things never will get better, till India herself recovers her own freedom and her own self-respect. This can only come through Swaraj.*

## THE 'COLOUR LINE.'

### BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

*"There is the 'colour line', which is the existence to-day. Rightly or wrongly, I do not argue about that, but it is a clearly marked line which you can follow. But once you cross that line, all is confusion."*

General Smuts in Natal, July 16, 1923.

The idea has become prevalent in certain quarters that owing to what happened at the Imperial Conference and the appointment of committees of enquiry, the 'colour line' itself has become slightly modified and the door by which equality may be obtained has become the least fraction opened and ajar. I am afraid that my own reading of the situation is different. After General Smuts' speech before the Conference the colour bar has become harder and faster than ever, the door has been more tightly closed. This at least is true of South Africa. The other Dominions hardly count in this matter, because already the door has been finally closed and only the white race remains.

It was interesting to see how every one overstated the number of Indians in the Dominions. Dr. Sapru had to be corrected about British Columbia. He supposed there were 6.000 there when there were only 1,200. Viscount Peel quoted 6.000 as the number of Indians in New Zealand, when as a matter of fact there are only 600. The most embarrassing part of this guess work was concerning the number of Indians in Australia. Nobody seemed to know the right figure. At last the Premier Mr. Bruce helped Dr Sapru out of his trouble by informing him that there were about 2.000. It is somewhat doubtful if there are even fully that number.

In the whole of the Dominions, outside South Africa, there are less than four thousand Indians at the present time, and these are dying out.

### The Extinction of Indian Population.

Let me give one or two examples in order to show what is really happening. Only a few years ago, there were 12.000 Indians in British Columbia. Now there are 1,200—that is to say one tenth of the number. A very grudging permission was given,—after the Imperial Conference of 1921, and after a threat of reprisals,—that the Sikhs in British Columbia, who still remained, should be allowed to bring in their wives. But the permission came too late. Very few have been able to afford the expensive sea journey across the Pacific with all its incredible difficulties and troubles about passports and bonds and guarantees. The 'Komagata Maru' experience (where legal obligations were complied with, and yet, in the end, the refusal to land was pronounced against Indians by the Canada Supreme Court) made the Sikhs, who wanted to bring their wives, very cautious about doing so. I have had letters, and I have read newspapers from Western Canada on this subject. It appears that at the present time (as far as my information goes) the number of wives who have come back with their husbands is almost a cipher. The 1.200 Indians will soon dwindle away to 120 and then to zero.

Let me take another example. The Indian population in Cape Colony is a vanishing quantity. Some years ago there were 12.000 Indians. When I was out there in 1920, there were 7,000. Now there 150,000; and a large percentage of these are so few married couples, that it is impossible to keep up the birth rate. Within a very few years, both the Chinese and Indian populations in Cape Colony will be entirely merged in the general population. The same is true of the Transwal.

### Natal the exception.

But in Natal the case is entirely different. There the number of Indians is nearly 150,000; anda large percentage of these are married couples, who have large families of children. There is no likelihood of this population actually dwindling away. At this point therefore we come across the colour bar in its hardest form and the line between the white race and other races is becoming ever more and more sharply defined in Natal.

### Repatriation.

It may be asked: "Why, then, if that was the case, did you accept at one time the clause in the Indian Relief Act of 1914, which provided a free passage for those who were ready to take it and go back to India?"

My answer would be, that it is always the most difficult thing in the world to explain reasons at 4.000 miles distance from the scene of action and I cannot hope to put all the facts clearly. But there are two or three large issues which can be easily understood.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi himself accepted this clause and himself embodied it in the Indian Relief Act, which represented (for all practical purposes) his own terms. He was clearly of opinion in 1914 that it would be a real and substantial relief.

(ii) There were Indians who had sunk so low in misery and poverty, among the ex indentured labourers, that it seemed far better that they should return to India, if only they could get the chance. They were piteously crying out to be allowed to go back to India, just as they are now to-day piteously crying out in Fiji. The hateful indenture system itself is the root cause of all the misery. If the South African Union Government Relief Act had been honestly and fairly carried out, it would have meant in the end the strengthening of the Indian community in Natal, not its weakening. But the word 'voluntary' became entirely misused; and false statements were made about the work and pay to be obtained in India, which tempted people, who ought never to have come away from Natal, to return to India.

(iii) From the first moment that I found how people were being induced to go back to India under false pretences, I called at once to Indians not to accept the Government offer and in this I was in a great measure successful. General Smuts referred to this fact in his speech at the Imperial Conference. He stated, that I had publicly warned the Indians, *not* to accept the Government offer. That was quite true. But the reason he gave was incorrect. I warned them *not* to accept the Government offer, *because it was being falsely used.*

(Continued in column 5.)

# THE AKALI TRIAL.

## DEFENCE COMPLAINT AGAINST PROSECUTION.

## TRIAL SIDE BY SIDE WITH POLICE INVESTIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 28.

The hearing of the Akali leaders' trial for conspiracy was resumed to-day before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate. The day was chiefly occupied in arguments over the question of reserving by the defence of the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh. The Court eventually allowed this.

While Bhai Suchasingh, witness, was continuing his examination-in-chief and was looking for certain entries in his books of account, Mr. Petman, Crown counsel, suggested that in the meantime they might proceed with the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh. Raizada Bhagatram, for the defence, protested against this and said that he was not there to fill up the gaps of the prosecution. It was not his fault that the prosecution were not ready with their witnesses.

The Court said it was to save the Court's time. Raizada Bhagatram said he felt sorry that so much public money was being wasted by the delay caused by the prosecution. The Court ordered the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh to begin.

DEFENCE APPLICATION.

Raizada Bhagatram, counsel for defence, at this stage put in a petition on the subject of reserving the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh and other witnesses the petition stated:—

(1) That, the prosecution in this case was started by the Crown by a complaint put up on the 13th October, 1923.

(2) That, though in all State trials a precis of the evidence of the prosecution is considered necessary to be made available for the information of the accused for the purpose of defence, but in this case nothing of the like was done, the Crown did not put in even the list of the names of the persons intended to give evidence for the prosecution although it was persistently pressed by the defense until the 22nd of November, 1923.

(3) That, on 22nd November, 1923, a list of 47 witnesses presumed to be intended witnesses for the prosecution for a fortnight was made over to the defence by the prosecution.

(4) That, the abovementioned list merely gives the names of certain persons and does not show what their evidence will be nor in what order the witnesses will be put in the witness-box.

(5) That, the prosecution so far has chosen to take the defence always by surprise by putting in persons in the witness-box not dreamt of by the defence.

(6) That, on the 20th November about the end of the day when the Court was pleased to hold that the prosecution must first give evidence as to the conspiracy, Sardar Jodhsingh who happened to be present in the Court that day was called in by the prosecution into the witness-box for want of another witness.

(7) That, the examination-in-chief of Sardar Jodhsingh went on till the 21st afternoon when the counsel for the accused asked permission to reserve the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh till before the framing of the charge if necessary.

(8) That, the request of the defence counsel was not acceded to and the defence counsel, though handicapped, tried his best to cross-examine Sardar Jodhsingh in obedience to the ruling of the Court and went on up till the 22nd when he stopped his examination because the witness had to go away.

DEFENCE HANDICAPPED.

(9) That, on the 26th morning, Mr. V. W. Smith spoke to the counsel for defence that he had some other prosecution witnesses present that day and to agree to the postponement of the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh to some other day and on that the Court informed the counsel for defence that Sardar Jodhsingh's cross-examination would begin on the 28th.

(10) That, on the 26th the prosecution could only put in Mir Faral Imam, a police officer, and Gopalsingh whose examination could not be finished that day and who was asked to come the next day with other books.

(11) That, on the 27th Gopalsingh was examined and then Suchasingh was put in the witness-box whose examination could not be completed because the prosecution had not summoned him with the books and he was asked to go back and bring his books. He returned with a ledger and after a few questions he was asked to consult his books about certain exhibits which the prosecution intended to put in and come again on the 28th.

(12) That, since the 26th of October up till to-day the prosecution had put in no witness mentioned in the list, nor completed the evidence of the witness already put in.

(13) That, up till now, over one hundred exhibits had been put in by the prosecution, several of which had no translations. The exhibits themselves being in Gurmukhi character and others of which the translations had been put in, the defence have had no time to verify as to the correctness of the same and to marshall the statements made in those exhibits, nor has the defence been able to get copies of the same by to-day for the purpose of cross-examining Sardar Jodhsingh who is an important witness on many points.

(14) That, under the circumstances the defence counsel is seriously handicapped in cross-examining Sardar Jodhsingh and other witnesses and is compelled to repeat his request for reserving the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh and other witnesses till before framing the charge in order to discharge their duties towards the defence and the Court.

COURT'S ORDER.

The Court said it was not prepared to allow the counsel to reserve cross-examination of all the witnesses, but it would permit this when it considered necessary. It was further ordered that the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh should be taken up.

Raizada Bhagatram pointed out that the object in reserving the cross-examination was that the prosecution might not be placed in a position of advantage and be able to supplement evidence by continuing the investigation. Mr. Petman said that was not his object. If they tried to complete the investigation first, it would take a long time and mean delay. Raizada Bhagatram said the accused did not mind remaining in custody until the police investigation was completed. Sardar Sant Singh, vakil for the defence, said that the accused should not have been arrested at all until the police had completed its investigation. He urged that either the case should be heard when the police investigation was completed or, if the case was to be heard, the police investigation should. Mr. Raghunath Sahai, for the defence, referred to the statement of Mr. Smith, the complainant, that the police had made the inquiry and that he would produce evidence. Counsel asked, after that statement, what led the Court to order the police investigation to be continued.

Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, accused, defending himself said, under the present circumstances, if the defence demolished any part of the prosecution case the latter would continue the investigation further and there would be no end to it. He said even if police investigation lasted six months he could have no objection to remaining in jail for that period. Other accused expressed their concurrence with the view expressed by Sardar Mahtab Singh.

Mr. Petman said the police were investigating into the details. Raizada Bhagatram said he was anxious to reserve the cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh for important reasons. Counsel was waiting for the material on which to examine the witness. Sardar Mahtab Singh again pressed his request for adjournment of the case until after the police investigation had been finished. Mr. Petman said the real reason for the application for adjournment was that the defence wanted to introduce new matter not arising out of the examination-in-chief though the defence could put witness in as their witness. Mr. Raghunath Sahai said they had the right to cross-examine the witness.

The Court passed orders, the concluding part of which ran as follows:—"I cannot stop investigation, but at the same time I recognise that as the police investigation is proceeding and witnesses not already cited in the preliminary list are produced, the accused are to some extent handicapped in cross-examination of such witnesses. I am, therefore, prepared to permit the accused to reserve cross-examination of witness No. 3, Sardar Jodhsingh, and such witnesses or even others till before the charge, if reasonable grounds for not immediately proceeding with the cross-examination are shown."

The cross-examination of Sardar Jodhsingh was accordingly reserved.

## SARDAR GYAN SINGH'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 28.

Sardar Gyan Singh against whom the case was withdrawn some time ago put in the witness box stated that he held the office of Assistant Secretary of the S. G. P. C. from September 25th to October 16th this year. He held it at the time of his arrest. Sardar Dalip Singh was taken the Superintendent of the office. Sardar Sohan Singh was the Secretary and Sardtr Ktrtar Singh, the Assistant Secretary of the Akali Dal. Witness knew the latter only by name. Witness took over the charge of Assistant Secretaryship of the S. G. T.C. from Sardar Sahib Singh.. During the short time witness held office he had no opportunity to sell all the clerks as he was so busy and his office was on the upper flat. As Assistant Secretary witness dealt only with the Superintendent and did not know what respective duties were assigned to the several clerks. Witness did not known who was the publicity clerk in that office.

Cross-examined by Raizada Bhagat Ram witness said he knew Sikh religion and history and was acquainted with the S.G.P.C. and the writings connected with it from the beginning of the Reform movement. Witness took up employment under the SGPC believing it to be a purely religious movement and not a seditious or mischievous movement. Witness had no reason to alter his views as a result of his further knowledge of it. Witness said, the allegations made against him were absolutely unfounded. He stated that there had been no conspiracy to subvert the rule of the King-Emperor and to substitute their own. Witness said, to the best of his knowledge, the Shromani Akali Dal had no connection with S.G.P.C. The jathas went voluntarily. Witness had seen no document indicating that the jathas went by order of the S. G P. C. The missionary board was established to carry on religious preaching.

Mr. Petman objecting that this was hearsay, as witness had no personal knowledge the question was dropped. Re-examined by Rai Bahadur Jwala Parshad for the Crown, witness said he was not a member of the Shromani Akali Dal. He had never read the constitution of that body. He could answer questions about it in a general way but was unable to state anything regarding its internal administration.

Bhati Gopal Singh, late manager of the coronation printing works, under further examination by Rai Bahadur Jwala Prashad stated that the constitution of the S. G.P.C. shown to him bore the imprint of his press also proceedings of the executive committee of the S. G. P. C. All outstanding of his time had been realized. Witness could not say if his press had any running account with S. G. P. C.

Raizad Bhagat Ram questioned the relevancy of the various bills being put in the Mr. Petman replied that the prosecution were doing so to prove that the booklets and pamphlets were printed by order of the S. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal and they were genuine documents. Otherwise the defence might come forward and say the prosecution had got them printed off yesterday.

# INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

## ADVOCATE GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

Before the Indian Bar Committee the Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court was examined on Saturday morning in the Town Hall.

In reply to the President Mr. Kanga said that he was of opinion that a student who spent his years in England for studying Law understood the principles of law much better than a Vakil who had his training in India. To a further question the witness replied he did not think it feasible to have a Control Bar Council at Delhi with powers of jurisdiction all over the Provincial Councils. It would be feasible, he added, if there was a supreme Court for all India.

Justice Coutts Trotter.—Is there a maximum for a pleader's fee here?

Witness.—I think there is no maximum fee. In reply to Mr. Das witness stated that, overcrowding at the Bar was disastrous so far as the professional management was concerned. It would be unhealthy competition.

Mr. Das.—Would you agree to prevent the overcrowding to restrict the number—not arbitrate—but increasing the qualification of an Advocate and also of a Vakil?

Mr. Kanga.—Certainly.

I advocate a man becoming a Barrister if he only keeps the maximum number of terms and passes out within the period of one year.

Replying to a further question witness said that he had not heard any suggestion made to create an All-India Bar. If there was to be a Bar Council he would like to put in Barristers as members.

Mr. Das.—Do you think that a majority in the Bar Council will override the decision of 2 Judges?

Witness.—I think so—I do not think that such a Council will be affected by any serious agitation.

To a further question witness replied he was in favour of the dual system especially in Commercial Centres like Bombay and Calcutta as there was a considerable transfer of property like trusts and Bills of a complex nature in these places. If a man were to be allowed to do both the works—Judicial and non-Judicial both would suffer. The result was imperfect work on all sides. Litigation is protracted and the client suffers. According to Sir Charles Russell he said a Barrister to whom the well prepared brief goes is able to take only a very rash view of the whole thing. The Barrister is always unable to put forward the story of the case in a proper order emphasising duly on all the points. The independence of the Bar is mainly due to the Bar not showing any personal interest in the result of the case.

Sir Henry Stanyon.—What is your opinion with regard to the rules of professional conduct and etiquette of the members of the Bar?

Witness.—The Bar have their own Associations and rules and it is a fine Institution—I cannot say what more is necessary.

Sir H. Stanyon.—Would you object to the establishment of a small but a representative Provincial Bar Council wherever there is a H. C. composed entirely of the members of the Bar which being invested by statute (a) with final power to control legal education in co-ordination with the universities (b) with first Jurisdiction Subject to Appeal and control by the High Court in regard to enrolment and (c) with powers subject to the H. C. to flames rules for etiquette?

Witness.—I am of opinion that there is no necessity of having it at present. But if there is to be a Provincial Bar Council it should be established on that basis. I am not sure whether it is desirable.

To Sir Henry witness said he would not be against the dual system growing of its own force in big cities.

Replying to Mr. Duval.—Witness said it was better that the Attorney should remain in the Assn. in the event of the Provincial Bar Council being created. He would like the District Court pleader brought under the Provincial Council.

Rao Bahadur Rangachariar.—You will admit that the Independence of the English Bar is due to two conditions: (1) The legal education in the hands of a Body created by the Bar (2) the Body is in itself disciplinary and jurisdiction exercised over the members is in its own working. Don't you think those conditions conduce to the Independence of the English Bar?

Witness.—Well I am not sure—whether the independence of the English Bar is due to those causes. I think the independence of the Bar is mainly due to its high traditional system.

Mr. Rangachariar.—Do you think that it is possible for a large number of Indian students to get access into a good English Bar Chamber?

Witness.—I think it is very difficult.

MR. C. C. SUNTOKE'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness Mr. C. C. Suntoke of the Bombay Vakils Association replying to the President said that their Assn. was a separate one as from the High Court Pleaders.

Q.—I think everybody must admit that the Advocate's Examination is stiffer than other examinations?

A.—It was so 15 years ago. I think it is very easy now.

Justice Coutts Trotter.—If the Provincial Bar Council is to be established, I think it should be confined to eminent members of the Bar and to men with sufficient practical knowledge of the Law?

Answer.—I think it must be so.

Sir H. Stanyon.—Do you think that there should be an office for the Central Bar Council. If so where would you fix it?

Witness.—I would leave it to be decided by the members of the Council itself.

Sir H. Stanyon.—Do you think in the event of a Provincial Bar Council Judges will be affected by overriding the member of the Council—would it also harm their prestige?

A.—No.

Mr. Duval.—Would you bring in Attorney's in the Bar Council?

Witness.—Yes.

The President.—The disciplinary Jurisdiction is not in the hands of the English Bar. It is with the Benches.

Witness.—Yes you are right.

At this stage the Committee adjourned for lunch.

Meeting at 2-30 p.m. Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao of the High Court Pleaders' Association was examined and said he was in favour of the establishment of a Tribunal consisting of a Chief Justice, one Indian Puisne Judge, and three eminent members of the Bar. He was also in favour of the Provincial Bar Council to Consist of 60 members to exercise certain judicial functions. He proposed that a Central Bar Council should control legal Education and was for the abolishment of the Vakalatnama.

This witness was very inaudible at the Press Table.

The examination was concluded at 4 p.m. and the Committee will meet on Monday at 11 a.m.

## MR. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the summary of my evidence given before the Indian Bar Committee in your issue of to-day. It is incorrect in several particulars to which I wish to draw your attention.

In the first place I did not say that the students of the Law School were taught by a staff of fourteen very efficient professors and they took great pains to make their respective subjects as easy as possible. What I actually said was that the teaching in the Law School was efficient, but that owing to the limited time allowed for the different subjects, the professors were not able to do full justice to the subjects on which they lectured in spite of all the pains they took.

Secondly, I did not say that the standard of courses on Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Mercantile Law, Hindu Law, Principles of Equity, etc. was recently raised and the students passing the LL.B. Examinations possessed greater knowledge in these subjects than before. I said that the standard in Roman Law was raised owing to a representation made to the University of Bombay by the Council of Legal Education in London that the standard should be raised in view of the fact that the LL.B. students of this University who proceeded to England for being called to the Bar claimed exemption from appearing for the Examination in Roman Law held by the said Council.

Thirdly, I did not say that the examiners were appointed by the University Faculty of Law, but that they were appointed by the Syndicate.

Fourthly, it was not the LL.B. Examination of London that I compared with the LL.B. Examination of Bombay, but the Bar Final Examination in which students now have the option to take Hindu and Mahomedan Law in place of the Law of Real and Personal Property which is really a difficult subject.

Lastly I did not say that 90 per cent of the students were employed in different offices, but that a great many of them were variously employed, and only 100 to 150 out of a total of over 900 attended the Law School Library in a day.

I have, therefore, to request you to publish this letter in your next issue, as the summary given by you may create a wrong impression on the minds of your readers.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. WADIA.

Government Law School,
Bombay, Dec. 1.

# CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, December 3.

## BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Dismissal of appeal to Privy Council.

103-21—1284-21—Mulla and M. Narayen V Mandlik, Dinkerao G Kothare and others, Dabholker and J, Patell and E.

For Directions on Assistant Commissoner's Special Report.

41-20—2512-19—Unwalla P and P, Hassam Premji, Verbai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

37-23—1449-19—N C Dalal and Co, Motilal Hukumchand, Patell Brothers Mulla and M.

39-23—5374-22—Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Hirjibhoy, Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji and others, Merwanji K & Co.

53-23—1625-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakerseydas Nandlal, Reynolds and Gibson Captain and V.

55-23—947-232—Malvi M R and Co, R B Kalianmal Tillockchand, Dharamsey Jatha and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

56-23—3353-22—Jamshedji R and D, Narotamdas M Patel and Co, Abdul Tyab Esmailji and Co, Payne and Co.

59-23—5837-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Mongibai widow, Khimji Vishram and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.

60-23—2592-23—Shamrao M and H, Kanga and Co, Jal Bezonji Kanga, Matubhai J and M.

62-23-1356-23—Payne and Co, Gani Vally, Sorabji H Madan, Wadia G and Co

64-23—3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Khatri Mahomed Abdulla, Kalumal Shorimal, Madhowji and Co.

67-23—2715-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haridas Purshottam and others, Shapurji Gustadji Pavri, Mehta L & Co.

51-23—842-21—Motichand and D, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Buerlin Brothers, Little and Co.

71-23—5662-22—Lala and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co, Ramjanalli Lalji Sajan, Malvi M R and Co.

79-23. In Re: Indian Company's Act, In Re Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, Payne and Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Bhagwandas Goculdas Gandhi and others, N C Dalal and Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

1691-22—Captain and V, Mahomed Ysuf Haji Tyab Noorani and others, Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, Payne and Co.

3484-23—Merwanji K and Co, Burjorji Behramji Mistry and anr, Haji Abdul Haji Haroon and others, Mulla and M. On question of Damages.

1743-23—Shroff and L, G W Kippax and Co, Amin and Sons Amin and D.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal. Testamentary Suits

12-23. Re. Sunderji Walji, Dubash and Co, Bai Mulibai and anr, Ranchoddas Laxmidas and anr, N C Dalal and Co

14-232 Re. Khoja Ladhabhai Lakhamsey, Jehangir and S, Bai Valbai widow Gulam Husein Ladhabhai, Khanderao L and M.

16-23 Re. Bai Pakribai, Dabholkar and J. Bai Gula wife of Poonamchand M. Narsing Keshrimal, Rele and Co.

17-23—Re Bai Kesharbai, widow, Chitnis K M, Kalidas Jutha, Kasturbai widow Dubash and Co.

4-23—Re. Abdul Rehman Adam, Mansuklal H M and Co, Rosohanbai and anr, Fatmabai and anr, Payne and Co.

18-23 Re. Rustomji E Makabachana, Shroff and L Phirozeshaw R Engineer and anr, Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Vachha and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4013-21—Little and Co, Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors v Gangalal Motilal and ors, Manilal and K.

LONG CAUSES.

1246-20—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Anandrao Ramchandra Manker and anr v Anandrao Ramchandra Desai, Shamrao M and H.

Short Causes.

2639-23—Motichand and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Latif Gani Matubhai J & M

For trial of Issue as to Compromise.

1608-22—Sabnis G and S, Haji Mahomed Haji Amod Kurtha, Ahmed Haji Ismail and others, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr Robert Hango Navarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

871-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam v Hirji Bhagwandas, Malvi M R and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

699-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1322-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Manraj Rambhagat, Shippamul Ramchandra and anr, Kharas and Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3320-21—Mirza and M, Purshotiam Mangaldas, K S K Aiyakatia Nadar and others, Ragaviya N and Co.

Short cause (to be mentioned).

4512-23—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Land and Mills Co, Ltd, Narsey Vardhman and others, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Long Causes.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co., Ambaji Gangaram v Bhagshoth Balsheth and another Purnanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardaval Keshinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhora v Hariram Megaji and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

4251-Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell, Gulam Husein Mulla Dossaji in person.

5022-22—F P Pavri, Dagdoo Sakharam Virker, Ramchandra Balaram Naik, M V Gokhale.

3976-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khusalchand Gopaldas, Laxmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

3305-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Abhecooverbai widow, Sobhagmal Muta, Merwanji K and Co.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jabram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4043-23—Merwanji K and Co, Charandas Vasanji and anr, Navroji Nusserwanji Bhedwar and anr, J S Kathitia. For Consent Decree.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel. M B Chothia and Co.

## LALA LAJPATRAI AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Nov. 29.

Sind Received a most agreeable and pleasant surprise when Lala Lajpatrai arrived at Karachi on Thursday morning. His arrival was private being known only to his host and few friends and it was, only several hours after that the public became aware of Lalaji's arrival. The main purpose of Lalaji's visit is change of climate for recouping his health under medical advice. Lalaji is yet not in very good health. Though the danger of tuberculosis has been averted, his lungs are yet weak and not quite clear. His appetite, however, is steadily increasing. He takes good rest and is staying at Clifton, near the sea shore. The change seemed imperative specially to avoid the exciting atmosphere of elections in the Punjab.

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Send for Novel Furniture Catalogue.
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# STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

## MR. H. C. B. MITCHELL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, Registrar of Companies and Administrator-General of Bombay, was examined on Friday, before the Stock Exchange Committee. In a written statement he said:—

There is apparently at present no satisfactory method of obtaining the names of certified brokers and of ascertaining their firms names and who are authorised clerks. The loose method of partnership prevailing in this country are particularly responsible for this and the brothers, etc., and other hangers on at the Brokers' Office hold themselves out as brokers and members of the firm.

I would suggest that an official list of brokers should be published by the Stock Exchange Committee showing the names of members and firms and of authorised clerks. I cannot see why any but members and authorised clerks should be admitted to the Exchange. The public in times of rush must interfere with business if present.

A security is desirable. The present ticket price is not, in my opinion, a satisfactory recurity as the transfer is so restricted. Firms should be responsible for their authorised clerks.

I consider it very desirable that the printed rules of the Exchange in English should be available to the public.

The difference between buying and selling price in Government Promissory Notes is often 12 as. to Re. 1 per cent. which is exorbitant.

I understand that jobbers have to quote a buying and selling price before knowing whether the order is for buying or selling which would be a useful check. I find that many brokers have no real idea of what a contract note should be and no proper forms. A form approved by the Committee to be universally used would be a very good thing.

The holidays of the Stock Exchange appear very excessive, but have not inconvenienced me personally.

MARKET VERY RESTRICTED.

As I find it, the market both in Bombay and Calcutta for Government Promissory Notes is really a very small and restricted one—an attempt to buy or sell say *Rs.* 10 lakhs paper (say £40,000 worth) at one time causes a very big jump. I recently had occasion to buy about 25,000 worth of paper (*Rs.* 5,00,000 face value). The market was then 64/8. I fancy rows of my intended purchase got out and I was able to pick up some at 64/12 but for the rest I had to pay 65—and had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any paper even at that price after trying Calcutta—very shortly after the market went back again.

As regards shares—I find it very difficult to dispose of shares except in a few well-known companies.

From the annual returns of members it appears that even in the shares of the Companies which are the biggest gambling counters less than 30 per cent of the usually small capital is really in the market in any one year and except for these few perhaps 10 per cent. of the capital would be an outside figure for what is really on the market.

This would appear to make it extraordinarily easy to "corner" the market and some method of dealing with corners is therefore desirable.

For Government Paper a cash settlement seems satisfactory but I think forward business is desirable as regards shares. Fortnightly settlements would probably be sufficient.

The use of blank transfers is clearly very common—the names of certain Bank Managers in the Company's Lists of Members go to prove this. It is of course an evasion of duty.

Replying to the President, witness said in Bombay investors did not get advice from brokers as they received from brokers in London. The brokers would only say such and such a syndicate was cornering shares of certain companies without having any idea of the intrinsic value of the shares of those companies.

Witness was asked by Sir Purshotamdas with regard to the last paragraph of his statement which advised control over certain class of joint-stock companies and asked him why he wanted to effect a change through the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee to which witness said that he had made the suggestion because he thought it was not proper that Government should interfere in commercial affairs of private bodies.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. on Saturday.

## A DEFAMATION SUIT WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The defamation suit which was instituted by Mr. Gray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore against two newspapermen of Amritsar, viz., Hakim Abu Mohamed Abdul Hak and Hakim Mohammed Shamsulhuq claiming Rs. 7000 as damages for publishing in their paper an alleged defamatory statement and which was pending before the first class sub-judge has been withdrawn by Government on the accused tendering an apology. In view of the defendants' alleged poverty, Government has decided to bear its own costs in the suit.

AFTER FEVER.

Renew Your Strength and Vitality
By Building Up Your Blood.

The evil effects which follow many diseases—especially Malaria, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Dysentery and Diptheria—are caused by the bad condition in which the blood is left.

As a result the sufferer continues to lose flesh, grows nervous and irritable, remains miserably weak, and is troubled with shortness of breath on even slight exertion. These are dangerous symptoms, and indicate that the system is in a state that invites a general decline or even Consumption.

What is urgently needed is a new supply of rich, red blood to carry health and strength to every part of the body. In almost numberless proved cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished this result. The world-wide reputation earned by

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during the past five-and-thirty years has been entirely due to their unique efficacy as a Blood and Nerve Tonic. By purifying the blood, and by making new, rich, red blood at every dose, they restore appetite and strength, help the patient to regain weight and cheerfulness, revitalize the nerves, remove the causes of those rheumatic and other troubles so often left in the system by illness.

The best evidence of this will be found in a short personal trial. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 for a bottle (Rs. 11 for 6 bottles). The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

# Leg Saved by Zam-Buk!

**OLD wounds, sores and ulcers, that persistently refuse to heal under any other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. This is proved by a recent experience of Mr. Eric Blong, of the Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, whose case is typical of Zam-Buk's unrivalled healing.**

**No mere "dressing" or compound of animal fats and cheap drugs can possibly do your skin the same good as Zam-Buk, a pure refined balm composed of the most valuable herbal extracts.**

*Mr. Blong (Drawn from a Recent Photo).*

## Police-Officer Describes how it ends Suppuration & Heals Old Wounds.

"Last year whilst training at the Punjab Police School, Phillaur," says Mr. Blong, "I was badly kicked by a horse, sustaining serious injuries to my leg. It was deeply cut down to the bone causing fearful swelling and inflammation. Proud flesh formed and the limb was full of a dreadful throbbing pain. The doctor treated me with every possible care, but on learning that there was little liklihood of the wound healing for a considerable time, I sought other advice.

"I had been laid on my back for weeks, when one day a friend came and told me about Zam-Buk. When he said it was the very thing to save my leg, I promptly sent for a box of this famous herbal balm and commenced to use it. *Within a few days there was every sign that the healing was making rapid and splendid progress.*

"Zam-Buk was practically instantaneous in soothing pain, and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all corruption and foul matter, leaving the place clean and healthy-looking. As I continued to apply Zam-Buk, perfect and complete healing was obtained, and the old wound thoroughly repaired with strong new skin.

"It is entirely due to Zam-Buk that I was soon able to resume parades, and take my customary active part in general field sports. *Even the Station doctor was surprised at the demonstration of Zam-Buk's healing.*"

Eric Blong.

*ZAM-BUK is obtainable at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box, of all chemists. By post from Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo; E. M. de Sousa & Co. Rangoon; or Wakefield & Co. Ltd., Shanghai.* I.Z. 438



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**PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Premium Income for 1919 | 62,635 |
| Premium Income for 1920 | 2,51,996 |
| Premium Income for 1921 | 20,68,500 |
| Premium Income for 1922 | 22,57,520 |
| CLAIMS PAID | 21,92,275 |
| ASSETS EXCEED | 32,00,000 |

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**LALJI NARANJI & Co.**

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as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking. Add water only



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## WELCOME TO THE GAEKWAR.

### PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar returned to India from Europe on the 23rd. instant by S. S. Maloja.

His Highness' subjects were overanxious to have their Ruler back among them. He had a nice reception at Bombay. He arrived in Baroda on the 25th instant. A Special Darbar was held on the 26th instant at the Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda, where the Deputations from all the Districts of the State and several public bodies of the City expressed their devotion to their enlightened Ruler by presenting very touching addresses.

LIST OF ADDRESS.

The following is the list of the public bodies who presented adresses to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb:—

1. Baroda City Municipality. 2. Baroda Prant Panchayet. 3. Kadi Prant Panchayat. 4. Naosari Mahajans. 5. Amreli Mahajans. 6. Praja Mandal. 7. Anjuman Islam, Baroda. 8. Mill-Owners Association. 9. Maratha Samaj. 10. Antyaja Samaj of Baroda. 11. Baroda District Co-operative Society. 12. Sahavicharini Sabha, Baroda. 13 Madya Ram Prathandhak Mandal, Baroda. 14. Hind Vijay Gymkhana, Baroda.

THE GAEKWAR'S REPLY.

His Highness the Gackwar, in replying to the various addresses said:—Gentlemen and representatives of different Associations, while thanking you for the addresses which you have presented on my return from Europe I take the opportunity of saying a few words. The warm reception accorded to me in Bombay and here by my subjects have touched me deeply and in expressing my sense of heartfelt gratitude I should say that it surprised my expectations. I have no words to thank you adequately. I should only say that it was unusual and very warm. It is not possible to answer in details or even concisely the different issues raised in the various adresses but I shall endeavour to touch some of the points briefly. As to the domestic occurrence I shall refer to it very briefly. I should only say that very kind and sympathetic participation of my beloved subjects in my grief has lessened the burden thereof. (H. H. was momentarily overcome with emotion) I thank you heartily for your sympathy. As to myself you referred to the false rumours which the newspapers reported. This was not the first occasion on which such rumours were circulated in my connection. At the time of the Delhi Durbar equally false rumours were afloat, but we hope they were not intentional and by no means vindictive.

You referred to my past achievements. I should only say that they were merely indications along which progress in any community ought to proceed. They are the lines on which intelligent and cultured leaders ought to proceed with steady efforts. This is not the first time that I addressed you. I know your wishes and your aspirations. I always sympathetically tried to engender noble ideals, in all your laudable activities. My movements have always liberally tried to help you forward. It is the sole endeavour of my life to see that my subjects advance on the right lines and I shall always see that your reasonable aspirations are satisfied.

We have to move forward with the times and our progress will be slow if we have not cultivated the virtues of fearlessness and courage of convictions. You will always remember that progress does not mean mere imitation. It should be solid, and substantial advancement on right lines. You should not be led away by mere shows, or phantoms. You have to study your own environments and place before you an ideal as to what you have to achieve. You must patiently and intelligently decide upon your direction of progress and proceed steadily. Institutions of other countries if transplanted to our own may be unsuitable and out of place: we have to study the social conditions of our community very carefully and determine the lines along which we shall move forward. The social conditions of our community are different from those prevailing in Europe. We are divided in various castes and sub-castes and scattered over a vast country. These differentiations of caste creeds and communities make the problem of the unlift of your society very complicated. To achieve real advancements we have to proceed very cautiously. Our ideals may be noble, yet if we approach them by faulty methods we will achieve nothing.

ADVANCEMENT "ON PROPER LINES"

In political, as in social matters, progress means heavy responsibilities on the Government as well as on the governed. It has always been my earnest endeavour to see that my subjects work their advancement on proper lines. By gradual developments of schemes and laws for their welfare I have always tried to see that they cultivate virtues of self-reliance, independence and courage of conviction. The success of endeavours will mainly depend on the hearty co-operation and sense of proportion of my subjects and my officers. Prosperity of a community or a state solely depends on the thorough concordance of the ruler the official and the subjects. Every citizen and right minded person ought to bear this in mind. It is the duty of the citizen to bring the true state of facts before the ruler and to request for reforms and changes in Government but it is always necessary to bear in mind that the changes prayed for be reasonable and practicable.

For the amelioration of the subjects I have preceeded liberally and steadily in social as well as political matters and it is for the subjects to give a fitting response to my efforts. Much can be done by people to do away with the distinction of high and low, to do away with factious and partisan spirit. Large communities (as many as 7 crores) of human beings rank low in the social scale and are regarded as untouchable. Our progress is no progress at all if we refuse to extend the feeling of equality and brotherhood on some lines to the Antyajas and backward communities. We have to bring into play our courage of conviction and our sense of justice and feeling of brotherhood and in our private life break these shackles of superstition and form. Men like Gandhi and his followers have done and said much about uplifting the status of the Depressed classes. If they have failed to follow his wise counsels it is the people who are to blame for it. It is for them to act up to these wise dictates and boldly bring about a feeling of equality and brotherhood in the community. As to the evil of Drink, I quite agree with your views but as practical people we must think of the difficulties and the practicability of the measure in the first place by its prohibition; and so we must proceed slowly but surely.

The uplift of the Hindu, or I should say the Indian community, is a pressing problem of the present day. I sympathise with the ideals of the movement and I am glad to find that sincere efforts are being made in the direction but I feel that the problem of nationalization can never be solved till these artificial distinctions and these vested privileges are done away with. I have great admiration for the institutions of the Hindus but we should study them properly and modify them in the light of the present day conditions.

You referred to my trips to Europe but this great war has revolutionized the social and political conditions in Europe and brought about an upheaval there. To appreciate these conditions one must study them on spot. If we do not march with the times we would lag behind fifty or sixty years; other countries are moving fast and we cannot afford to stand still. But I should again say that mere imitation would not await. We must study our own condition and find out practical and sensible solutions to cope with modern life; their power and their responsibilities are vast, but while they discharge useful services they also work a lot of mischef. By false informations, personal attacks malignant criticisms and partisan warfares they demoralize the community. You have to be always careful to bear in mind that they represent not the views of the community as whole or the public at large but the personal views of the individuels concerned. We should not be led away by them, but always exercise our own understanding and judgment and for independently our own convictions.

You must form your views after thoroughly considering your own conditions, I mean conditions of your country and community. You must form your views boldly and fearlessly and act up to them.

I am getting old, I have reached the age of sixty, the task of my officers and my subjects is, therefore, hard and their responsibilities grave. You will find me perhaps more cautious but I will always try to give the benefit of my experience to the State to see that same liberal policy which has characterized my past, will be continued and that all your activities will get due encouragement from my Railway and other Departments. My officers should always sympathetically help my subjects in their advancement, but I should impress it on my subjects that their demands for progress should be legitimate and practicable; you are welcome to draw my attention to defects and deficiencies, but should always suggest practical corrections. You must always suggest a policy which is workable under the economic and other conditions prevailing in the State; you must appreciate the difficulties of the Government and suggest proper methods of progress. I have full faith in your sense of proportion, discrimination and practicability.

Gentlemen, I again thank you for your unbounded affection, your loyalty and your good wishes for me and Royal family's health and long life".

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

His Highness the Maharaja accompained by his A. D. C. Capt. S. Powar reviewed his troops commanded by Genl. Shinde on the General parade ground on the morning of the 27th. instant. The troops very cheerfully welcomed their beloved Ruler back among them after a long absence. His Highness complimented the officers and men on their smart turnout and thanked them for their loyal greetings.

## BRITISH SWEEPSTAKES & BELGIUM.

### A WARNING.

The Acting Consul for Belgium writes to us

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith an extract from the "Englishman" Calcutta (November 1st) concerning sweepstakes organised by a so called "British Sporting Club of Wenduyne, Belgium" for which an enormous number of books of tickets seems to have been circulated; some seem even to have found their way to India.

These sweepstakes are organised for the Cambridgeshire, as well as—as I am informed for the Manchester November Handicap (24th November.)

It seems advisable to put your readers on guard against this so-called British Sporting Club of Weduyne, and the sweepstakes organised by this Society, some promoters of which have been arrested by the Authorities in Belgium.

I am informed that those sums of money sent to this Society which it has been possible to seize will be returned by the Judicial Authorities in Belgium to the sender.

The following is the extract from "Englishman" referred to:—

Sufficient has already appeared in print without going further into the immense increase in the running of Sweepstakes in England and the legislation it has given rise to India has seen her share of propaganda in connection with these, but even more persistent, perhaps, has been that at the back of those certain promoters have instituted on the continent. The craze for participation in these is such that a good number go into them comparatively blindfolded with sometimes more than a possibility that they are investing their money with no chance of gain.

There are, however, those who have taken the precaution to approach the proper quarter—the consulate of the country concerned. This was the wise course adopted in the case of a sweepstakes on the Cambridgeshire organised by what is styled the British Sporting Club, Wenduyne, Belgium. Prizes of L 6,000 and L 3,000, and L 1,500 were offered to those drawing the three first horses, L 250 to drawers of remaining starters, L 600, L 300 and L 100 to sellers of books containing the first three winning tickets.

An enormous number of books of tickets must have been circulated in the hope that even a fair percentage would find sympathetic believers in the Sweep.

It is worthy of note that even those which found their way to Calcutta did not quote the same name as the person to whom proceeds should be addressed. It is also strange that closing date and day of drawings were arranged to be convenient for the running of the race on October 24, whereas the correct date is of course the 31st.

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**Everything you can do with ordinary milk you can do better with Glaxo, which is prepared in an instant by the addition of hot, boiled water.**

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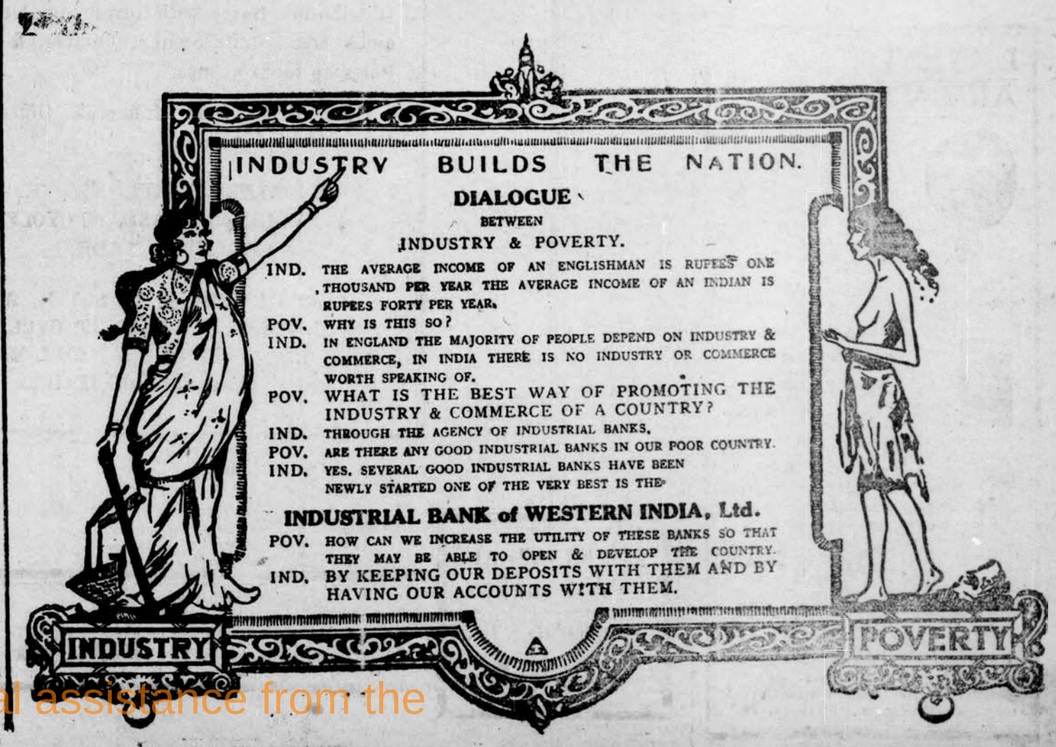
INDUSTRY BUILDS THE NATION.
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES. SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
INDUSTRY
POVERTY


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# LEUCODERMA.

**Leucoderma** or white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood which may arise from mercurial or venereal poison, personal or hereditary or from other causes. It is not Leprosy, though popularly so-called, but no doubt it is a nasty and obstinate disease requiring a proper treatment to root it out. Quack remedies cannot do any good but on the contrary may cause great and permanent injury. The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works are non-poisonous and non-irritant and are the surest and safest remedies for Leucoderma of any variety, chronic and acute. Internal and external medicine full set at Rs. 10, postage extra.

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Mr. P. Verasawmy, Surveyor, Coconada :—I dare say completely cured by yours and yours alone.

Dr. Fernandes, M. D. Major, I. M. S. Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay after examining a patient under treatment, writes in a report—"Says she is much better than before and is hopeful of a complete recovery.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.